The Bombay Gazette.

No. 16,7021.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	25 0
——— including postage	„	29 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„	13 0
——— including postage	„	15 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	„	7 0
——— including postage	„	8 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„	2 8
——— including postage	„	3 0
Single Copy for Cash	„	0 1
Back Numbers	„	0 2

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under		
First insertion	Rs.	2 0
Second Ditto	„	1 8
Third Ditto	„	1 4
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	0 12 As. per line but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.	
Second Ditto	4 „	„
Third and succeeding	2 „	„

In the native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BARTLING—January 5th, at Oze, in Gujerat, Jane, the beloved wife of C. Bartling, Esq., C. E.

DeCUNHA—June 7th, Mr. D. R. DeCunha, Assistant Apothecary Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, of consumption, aged 37 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

LANCE—December 30th, at Midnapore, the wife of C. E. Lance, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

DEATH.

FERGUSSON—December 31st, at Tittaghur, William Frederick Fergusson, Esq., in his 45th year.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

DEMPSTER—December 25th, at Seetabuldee, the wife of Surgeon A. Dempster, 20th Regiment M. N. I., of a son.

QUINN—December 30th, at Black Town, the wife of John Patrick Quinn, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WARD—GOOD—December 30th, at Cuddapah, at London Mission Chapel, Mr. Thomas Ward, to Cecilia Clarissa Good.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	31st & 4th
„ Kurrachee		„ Bushire	
„ Guadur		„ Linga	
„ Muscat		„ Bunder Abbas	
„ Bunder Abbas		„ Muscat	
„ Linga		„ Guadur	
„ Bushire		„ Kurrachee	
Arrive Bussorah		Arrive Bombay	

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 644 Tons, 160 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will sail for Persian Gulf on 17th inst., at 6 P.M.

Bombay, 7th January, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee twice in the month after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

Dates of departure,

From Bombay usually about..... 11th and 25th.
„ Kurrachee on..... 5th and 20th.

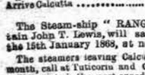
The S. S "COMORIN," 453 Tons, 80 H. P., Captain R. Tammion, will sail for Kurrachee, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the Eng'ish Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 6 P. M. the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night.

When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 26th December, 1867. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST CEYLON MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	13
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vizagapatam	19
„ Cannanore	18	„ Coconada	21
„ Calicut	18	„ Madras	24
„ Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry	25
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	26
„ Colombo	20	„ Galle	29
„ Galle	24	„ Colombo	27
„ Negapatam	26	„ Tuticorin	29
„ Pondicherry	27	„ Cochin	30
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	30
„ Coconada	29	„ Cannanore	31
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Mangalore	1
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam-ship "RANGOON," 549 Tons, 120 H. P., Captain John T. Lewis, will sail for Coast and Calcutta and on the 15th January 1868, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers or the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

Bombay, 26th December, 1867 W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per ship "GLENDOWER," from Liverpool, are requested to send boats alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Worsley will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the ship *Glendower*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "KHANDEISH," Captain Storey, arrived from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Captain Storey will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents to Ship "Khandeish."

Bombay, 6th January, 1868.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of GOODS per "RHODE," Davies, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Davies will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leave the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Davies.

Bombay, 4th January, 1868.

TONIC WATER.—D. S. KEMP & Co. have made a further improvement in this luxurious beverage, in which BOUQUET FLAVOR, and TONIC PROPERTIES are delicately blended. Rupee 1 per dozen (bottles brought).

5, Elphinstone Circle, next to Messrs. Forbes & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Messrs. ROGHE & Co., 14, Meadow Street, have been appointed Agents for the undersigned, and will arrange to land all heavy luggage from Steamers for Passengers proceeding Inland by Deccan Horse Dak as well as ship it from the Railway Station for those bound homewards.—Daks will also be booked at the office, 14 Meadow Street.

HOWARD BROTHERS,
Proprietors "Deccan Horse Dak" and "Jubbulpore Bullock Train."

Bombay, 30th November, 1867.

MRS. HERN,
3, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

HAS the pleasure to announce the arrival "Per Overland," of an extensive assortment of Fashionable Millinery, &c.:—

BONNETS of every description.
HATS for Ladies and Children.
INFANTS WHITE and COLORED Silk Hats and Hoods.
A SELECT assortment of FINEST FRENCH FLOWERS, for Bonnets and Head-dresses.
FEATHERS, Ribbons, Blonde, Laces.
New Jackets without sleeves in embroidered Silk, Llama and Cluny Lace.
GARABALDI'S in great variety.
BLACK Lace Shawls and Rotondes.
„ Silk Paletots in all the newest shapes.
„ „ „ for Children.
BALL DRESSES, Berthes, Fans, Lace Handkerchiefs.
GLACE SILKS, Black, White, and Colored.
MOIRE ANTIQUE „
GRENADINE, MOHAIRS, TARLATANS, ALPACAS, new light Rep Silk for Dresses, LLAMAS, MERINOES, PIQUES, DORIAS, CHINTZ.
BRIDAL WREATHS, Colored Wreaths and Head-dresses.
WHITE and COLORED PETTICOATS. Black, White, and Colored Crepe.
KNICKERBOCKER suits for Boys, Children's Dresses.
READY MADE SKIRTS.
JET Chains,
„ Brooches,
„ Earrings,
„ Buckles,
„ Combs.
GOLD Buckles.
„ Combs, &c., &c.
Has always on hand a large and fashionable stock of MILLINERY,
BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, DRESSES, BALL DRESSES, &c., &c.
and is prepared to execute
WEDDING, MOURNING AND OTHER ORDERS.

Up-country orders must be accompanied by a remittance or satisfactory reference in Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 24th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 1st and 15th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

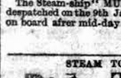
First Class..... £45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class..... £25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam-ship "MULA," 860 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 9th January 1868. No Cargo will be received on board after mid-day of the 8th.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book cargo through to both the above ports, and passengers to Trieste only.

For Passengers.

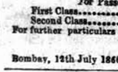
First Class..... £ 64 10 0 } including Railway
Second Class..... £ 37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 12th July 1866.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.



THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Under arrangements entered into with the Compagnie Marseillaise de Navigation a Vapeur, are prepared to undertake the carriage of passengers and cargo between Bombay and Marseilles.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. FRAISSINET FERE et Fils Marseilles or to the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

23rd May 1867.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
½	„ Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	„ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	„ Fine Colored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	„ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
		1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	„ Colored do. do.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Opera Hat.
2	(two) Paire Kid Gloves.	1	Travelling Hat.
6	(six) Scarfs and Ties.	1	Cozier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House, BADHAM & Co.

MILITARY AND CIVIL KIT FOR ABYSSINIA

REQUIREMENTS.

1 Dozen Warm Flannel Shirts.
½ „ Warm Lambs' Wool under Shirts.
1 „ Thick Lambs' Wool Socks.
1 „ Merino Socks.
1 One Warm Camp Bug.
1 One Solid Leather Trunk.
½ Dozen Flannel Sleeping Suits indispensable.
1 One Warm Lounging Suit.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Office of the Oriental Financial Association, Limited (in Liquidation), is removed from Elphinstone Circle to No. 14, Apollo Street.

WILLIAM GILBERT,
SOONDERJEE PRAGJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—With reference to the advertisement for Tenders for the construction of a new Road from the junction of the Baboola Tank Road to the North approach of the Elphinstone Over Bridge—Contractors are hereby informed that the time for sending in Tenders has been extended up to the 11th instant.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality, 2nd January, 1868.

MRS. CARROLL,
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
21, BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, BYCULLA.

HAS now received Overland an assortment of fashionable Millinery, Kid Gloves, &c. &c., carefully selected which she offers at very moderate prices, and she trusts with care and punctuality to merit the continued Patronage of all her kind constituents.

All orders promptly executed and Ladies own materials made up.

Ladies Hats and Bonnets washed, altered and Trimmed as required.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSERE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

MASONIC BALL.—A Masonic Ball will be given in the Town Hall on FRIDAY, the 17th January, 1868.

All Masons are respectfully desired to join; only Masons will be permitted to subscribe; no Mason being admitted as a guest.

THE AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION is Rs. 25, and will admit Subscriber and 3 guests (3 Ladies, or 2 Ladies, and 1 Gentleman.) Each additional guest will be charged Rs. 15 extra.

APPLICATIONS FOR TICKETS, accompanied with the amount of subscription and names of guests, to be addressed not later than the 14th January to the Honorary Secretary, No. 6, Rampart Row, or to the Honorary Treasurer, Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

HENRY MORLAND, President.
ROBERT L. KING, Hon Treasurer.
JAMES GREENWOOD, Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd December, 1867.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTHOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS,
APOLLO STREET,
AND
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.,
And by appointment, at No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla, from 7 to 9 A. M.

Lockets, Broaches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies and Gentlemen's Alberts and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, Cartes de Visite on a page. A collection of views, groups, and character are always open for inspection.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED. REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866, WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.

Capital One Crore of Rupees in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each.

With Power to Increase up to two Crores.

First Issue 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald Duncan Grant, Esq., of Messrs. Cantrell, Mitchell & Co.,	Hebrew Maxwell, Esq., of Messrs. Finlay Scott & Co.
Ahmedbhoy Hubeebhoy, Esq.	Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.
A. J. Macdonald, Esq., of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.	Kessowjee Naik, Esq.

W. Nicol, Esq., of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

(With Power to increase up to Ten in Number.)

Solicitors.—Messrs. Richardson, Hore & Langley.
Secretary and Treasurer.—
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.—W. Fraser, Esq.

This Bank has been formed to take the place of the Bank of Bombay, to take over the Treasury and other Government accounts, and for the transaction generally of Banking business within the strict limits prescribed by the amended Charter of the old Bank, under Act XV. of 1866, and which have been repeated in the Memorandum of Association of this Company.

The Government of Bombay is a shareholder in the Bank, and the articles of association provide for a separate and continuous audit by Government Officers.

The Company is distinct in every way from the old Bank of ombay, and in cover of all accounts taken over from the old Bank will receive cash and the most approved Bankers' Securities only, such as Government paper and guaranteed Indian Railway Stock.

The Company will purchase from the old Bank the business premises at Bombay and Kurrachee at a fair market value to be determined by arbitration.

The Bank will commence business on the 14th January 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN STUART,
For Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 6th January, 1868.

NOTICES.

ORDERED from HOME, expressly for ABYSSINIA, and just received, a splendid consignment of first-class everlasting Boots, to lace and with elastic sides—also a quantity of Enamel'd Antigroplo Leggings. R. PARTRIDGE.

Red Boot Mart.

Terms—Cash.

ROYAL HOTEL, FORT.—CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, BYCULLA.—The Proprietors of the above old establishments have much pleasure in stating that they have recently made extensive alterations and prepared to accommodate families at all times at moderate charges. Carriages to be had at landing passing.

ESTATE OF SORABJEE AND NOWROJEE NANABHOY.—NOTICE s hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent. will be payble on and after the 15th proximo, to all Creditors whose accounts with the above firm have been adjusted, and admitted by the Trustees.

R. HAMILTON,
J. A. J. SHAW, } Trustees.
CURSONDASS NENSEE,

Daly's Building, Meadow Street, 24th December, 1867.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Department of Messrs. ROGERS and Co. being this day closed, Mr. Thomson who, for the last four years managed Messrs. R. and Co.'s Byculla Branch, begs most respectfully to solicit from the constituents of the old firm their esteemed patronage, which will at all times receive our prompt attention. Impressed with a deep sense of the importance of accuracy in the Dispensing of Medicines, it is our intention to devote unwearying personal attention, and to observe the utmost punctuality in that department of our establishment, which we have stocked with drugs and Chemicals of the most absolute purity, and which will enable us to prepare with exactness and uniformity the prescriptions of the Medical practitioners.

THOMSON & Co.
Chemists and Druggists, 22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate.

RIMMEL'S ILANGIHLANG, or the Flower of Flowers, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Tea Flowers, Coffee Flowers, and other delicious perfumes.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, superior to any Eau de Cologne for all Toilet and Sanitory purposes.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER of unequalled quality.

RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, WINDSOR, HONEY, and other Toilet Soaps highly beneficial to the skin.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair.

RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER CRACKERS, SCENT WATCHES, and other amusing devices for Balls and Parties.

RIMMEL'S DINNER-TABLE FOUNTAIN, to replace the Rose Water Salver. Price, Silver-plated £1 10s.

Sold by all Perfumery Dealers in the world.

RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; 128, Regent Street, London; and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dock yard, up to 12 o'clock of the 31st January 1868, for the supply, by Contract, specified in the Schedule, for one year, from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869.

Tenders to be superscribed Tenders for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit in Cash.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

GEO. T. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 20th December, 1867.

SELLING OFF.—Messrs ROGERS & Co. beg to notify for the information of their constituents, and the Public generally, that owing to the winding up of their business, they will from this date, discontinue to dispense prescriptions or supply goods on credit.

They have now on hand an extensive and well selected stock of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, CHEMICAL APPARATUS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, PERFUMES, SOAPS, TOILET REQUISITES, TOBACCOS and Sundries, which they will sell off *(for cash only)* at considerably reduced prices.

Messrs. R. and Co.'s business having been so long established, they deem it unnecessary to make any remark as to the quality of the goods they offer for sale.

They take this opportunity of returning their best thanks to those who have so kindly given them their support during the many years they have carried on business in this country, and trust that the advantage which their reduced prices now offer, will ensure a speedy clearance of their remaining stock.

Orders from outstations accompanied by a remittance will be promptly attended to.

In conclusion, Messrs. R & Co. respectfully request that all monies due to the firm be paid as early as possible.

22 Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st January 1868.

GOOD NEWS FROM HOME.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the arrival of his NEW STOCK, which has been selected by himself from the best Manufacturers in England and the Continent, and from their superior quality of texture and design he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed.

He respectfully invites his constituents and the Public in general to judge for themselves of the above fact.

SUPERFINE WEST OF ENGLAND BLACK CLOTH FOR DRESS AND FROCK COATS which for quality, cannot be equalled in Bombay.

A Splendid assortment of fancy silk mixed Coatings.
Do do. do. do. Trouserings
Black, Blue, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and fancy Angolas.
Best Black Silk, and fancy Velvet for Vestings.
Black and White Silk Moire Antique, for
Best White, and colored diamond quiltings for do.
Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves, best quality.
THE NEW REGULATION PATROL JACKET.
MILITARY, NAVAL AND CIVIL ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

A. A. is determined that nothing shall be wanting on his part to ensure the satisfaction of his numerous customers.

REQUISITES FOR ABYSSINIA.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF, DRAB COATS, LEGGINGS AND CAPS, Rs. 35,
Made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years. En route the Coat can be used to sleep on, to prevent damp;
ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HATS
The Undress Air Chamber Forage Cap, the Bombay Staff Corps Helmets, Leather bound; the Brisbane, Celestial and Oriental Chamber Hats, and a variety of other Hats and Balmoral Caps.

A. ALLAN, 17 Apollo Street.

D. S. KEMP & Co.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
(Next to Messrs. FORBES & Co.)

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the Firm of
ROGERS & Co.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
NOW DISSOLVING PARTNERSHIP.

THE business being specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and the manufacture of pure drugs, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to insure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

The long attention which the manager has devoted to the fitting up of MEDICINE CHESTS in this country will enable D. S. K. & Co to offer a selection of these invaluable requisites more varied than any hitherto available; and the little book supplied with each Chest (D. S. K.'s Medicine Chest Companion) will fully explain the use of each remedy.

AERATED WATERS.—An inspection of their manufactory is invited. An improvement has been introduced by which uniformity of pressure is ensured, and escape of gas while bottling prevented.

Filtration, treatment with Charcoal and *tempering of the* water, are carefully provided for.

INVALIDS' AND INFANTS' FOODS.—D. S. K. & Co. have been entrusted with the Agency for Messrs. ALEX. ROBB & Co.'s Biscuits, regular supplies of which are received Overland. The various Foods, Cocoas, &c. from time to time recommended are always kept in stock.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.—These being specially for invalids' use are necessarily of the choicest qualities. A list of the brands in stock will from time to time be issued.

PERFUMERY, and Sundries strictly connected with Medicine are kept only of the very finest qualities.

The attention of suburban residents is respectfully called to the following Post Office arrangements which will facilitate and expedite the execution of any orders that may be sent to D. S. K. & Co. from Byculla, Malabar Hill, Parell, Mazagon, Colaba, &c. Prescriptions transmitted in this manner will be dispensed and forwarded *a once*

Prepaid Letters posted in any Street letter box in these districts.

Before	7-45	A. M.	will be livered in the Fort at	10	A. M.
Do.	9-45	do.	do. do. do.	11-30	do.
Do.	11-15	do.	do. do. do.	12-30	P. M.
Do.	12-15	P. M.	do. do. do.	2	do.
Do.	1-45	do.	do. do. do.	5	do.
Do.	4-45	do.	do. do. do.	8	A. M.

The manager trusts that those to whom he was known as a member of ROGERS and Co.'s firm will continue to favor him with their patronage, and begs to assure them that their wants shall always meet with the same attention as he formerly gave them in that business.

5, Elphinstone Circle; next to Messrs. FORBES and Co.'s Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED, a furnished Bungalow for 3 or 4 Bachelors either on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill or Breach Candy. Apply stating terms to "A. Z. A." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a small DONKEY ENGINE, with Pumps combined. Apply to ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
1, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 24th December, 1867.

CLERK WANTED.—A sharp, business man, a quick and accurate writer, and of good address. A slow clumsy man would be useless. Apply stating particulars of age, former berth, and salary required, to

LEONARD SMITH,
Care of *Times of India*.

NOTICES.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Livery Stables, Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthoo Hiram.

P. E. S. lets out on Hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a pair.—Carges moderate. Terms cash in advance.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—Tenders for the supply of five (5) lineal miles of Teak Palisade Fencing, will be received at the Office of the Agent of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon, on the 15th instant.

Specifications and full particulars can be had upon application at the Company's Stores Office, Byculla.

6th January, 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.—POSTAL RISKS.—The undersigned is prepared to accept risks on Precious Stones or other valuables sent through the Post in Registered letters to London. For Rates of Premium and other particulars apply to G. F. HENRY,
14, Rampart Row. Agent in Bombay.

ALL persons indebted to or having claims against the estates of the late Captains C. B. La TOUCHE, and H. T. HEBBERT, Bombay Staff Corps, are requested to send in their claims or pay any sums due on or before the 20th Instant, to Major Reynolds, 17th Regiment N. I., Rajcote, President Committee of Adjustment.

3rd January, 1868.

CARNAC IRON WORKS.—FRASER AND MILLER, ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, &c., beg to intimate they have added a FOUNDRY to their establishment, and are now prepared to execute every description of Castings in Iron, Copper, Brass, Tin, &c. Shafts covered and Bushes lined with the most approved antifriction metals.

F. & M. having secured the services of Mr. A. Wilson (many years Foreman moulder to P. & O. Co.) whose long experience as a Founder ensures the production of a good article.

Orders from the Mofussil will receive prompt attention.

N. B.—F. & M. are agents for McHaffie Forsyth and Millers' Malleable Cast Iron.

Carnac Bundar, 16th Nov., 1867.

TRAVELLING CLOCKS.—A very complete assortment of the above just received.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

JET ORNAMENTS.—A well selected and varied collection of Jet and Tortoise Shell Ornaments just unpacked. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

STEREOSCOPICAL VIEWS.—Views of the Paris Exhibition, black, coloured and transparent. Marines, changing and animated groups. Views for Albums. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

JEWELLERY.—A new and beautiful assortment of English, French and German Jewellery. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

WATCHES.—Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies' and Gentlemen, simple and complicated, warranted and expressly adapted for the Indian climate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES of all descriptions, playing English, Irish and Scotch Tunes.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., beg to notify that they have received their fresh Stock of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks. Also a great variety of fancy and useful articles from France and Germany suitable for presents, &c. &c.,

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.
BOMBAY AND LOCLE SWITZERLAND.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS AND OPTICIANS.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibition of London, Paris, New-York, Berne (Switzerland) and Oporto (Pugal.)

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

CARR BROTHERS,
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS,
HABIT MAKERS,
SOLA HAT MANUFACTURERS,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Have a stock of every description of material, selected by their London firm, with an intention to surpass in quality and design that of any other house in India.

COATINGS.

Comprising Diagonal Stripes, Check and Fancy Silk mixed in all the newest patterns, and of unexceptionable quality not to be surpassed in England.

Paramattas, Alpaccas, Camlets, Flannels, &c. &c.

TROUSERINGS.

Our stock exceeds 20,000 yards, and is well worthy of an inspection. It comprises every description of Factures Color, and design; and our Trousers being cut and made under the strict superintendence of a thoroughly competent man, Gentlemen may rely upon superior fit and workmanship.

DRILLS.

Without exception, the largest assortment in India, in white and all colours, plain and fancy, and warranted to be of pure Linen.

American and Kakee Drills.

WAISTCOATINGS.

Marsalla, Diamond Quilting, White Commodore, Duck, Imperial Drills, and a large variety of fancy Waistcoatings.

Messrs. CARR BROTHERS

Beg to annex a List of Goods just received per ex *Koina* and S *Agamemnon*.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

In all the newest shape and latest fashions.
BEST QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
EX QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
LOW CROWNED BLACK SILK HATS.
BEST QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
EX QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
LOW CROWNED DRAB SHELL HATS.
DRAB AND BLACK FANCY FELT HATS in all the latest styles.

THE CLANSMAN BONNET.
THE GLENGARY Do.
THE BALMORAL Do.

SILK SCARFS.

Fancy Gauze Windsor.	The Washing Silk Scarf.
„ Coloured Eglinton.	Check Twill Scarf.
„ Glace Eglinton.	Plain Colored Zephyr.
„ Scotch Cambric Eglinton.	Tartan Scarfs.
The Fancy Windsor.	Striped Ottawan; and
„ Ring Scarf.	Black and White and Fancy Dress Ties.

SHIRT FRONTS.

Some very elegant Embroidered, Worked, and Frilled Fronts for Dress Shirts, ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 18 each.

COLLARS.

The Oxford.	The Challenge.
„ Improved Carlton.	„ Daisy.
„ Opera.	„ Hyde Park.
„ Grosvenor.	„ Olympic.
„ Cavalier.	„ Colonial; and
„ Persigny.	„ Continental.

GLOVES! GLOVES!!

Florence White Kid.
Piquet Drabs and Slates.
Drab Buckskin Tilbury.
White do. do.

PRINTED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS
From Rs. 14 to Rs. 30 per dozen.

WHITE CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
Rs. 10 to Rs. 14 per dozen.

IVORY COLLAR STUDS, LINKS, AND FANCY SOLITAIRE VEST BUTTONS.

GUOYAT'S PATENT BRACES.

SCARFS,
Just Received.
Largest Assortment in Bombay.

50 dozen Silk Scarfs at Rs. 2, 3, 4 and 5 each to select from.

Inverness Capes and Flannel Sleeping or Travelling Suits, ready made, always on hand.

Terms strictly Cash.

CARR BROTHERS,
No. 17, CHURCH STREET, BOMBAY,
46, EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON.
OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA

P S.—Further arrivals of Woollen Goods, Hosiery, Hats, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Umbrellas, &c. per S. *Yamuna* and ship *Agamemnon*, *Gaven Steel*, and *Windsor Castle*.

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.—Hours for delivery of Ice, from 6 A. M., until 6 P. M., during the week, and from 6 until 10 A. M., Sundays.

Depot at Malabar Hill.

IN CASES OF ILLNESS, ICE MAY BE HAD AT FORT ICE HOUSE, AT NIGHT.

BOMBAY CLUB.—NOTICE.—THE HALF Yearly GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CLUB will be held on MONDAY, the 27th January 1868 at 4.30 P. M. to receive a Report and Abstract of the affairs of the Club for the past half year, and to elect Members of Committee for the ensuing year.

JAMES G. CURNIN, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 26th December 1867.

JAMNADASS KHOOSHALDASS ESTATE.—A Second Divid

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THE SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

There was a pretty good inquiry this day in the Market for old Bank of Bombay shares at 55. A lot of 150 new Do. were offered at 2 discount. Market quiet.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Subscribed Capital	Nuni Value of Sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr.		
3,140,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal	7,600 prshare
1,045,00	1,000	1,000	6 p ct.	Bank of Bombay	55 per share
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Fres. Bank	100 per share
3,000,000	200	200	6ps.	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	50 per share.
12,000 000	200	1	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	100	25	nil	Central Bank	4 per share
800,000	250	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	185 per share.
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	6 per share.
2,000,000	200	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	33 p ct prem
1,000,00	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London	No quot
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	17
5,730,000	200	1,000	13	London & China Ba	195 p.
1,000,000	1,000	125	p ct.	Madras Bank	95 p. ction
500,000	250	250	10	National Bank of India	126 perm.
1,000,000	250	250	....	Oriental Bank Co.	75 p. phare
....	200	100	....	Royal Bank of India	93 p. s shr
				Guzerat Bank	95 ml. pm

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	215 per share
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	30 p.a.	Elphinstone Land Co.	555 to 560 p.sh
1,000,00	1,000	400	....	New Do.	60 per share
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	....	Freire Land Co.	112 per share
1,10,000	2,000	200	....	Home and Land Investment Co.	Noquotation
100,000	5,000	4,000	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	510 per share
....	2,000	1,100	25 p.	Port Canning	190 per share
2,180,000	10,000	6,200	....	Colaba Land Co.	965 per share

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob	75 per sh.
1,200,000	400	130	....	Financial Assn. of India and China	83½ p. shar.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,000	.....	Bombay Ship Co.	1,000
200,000	2,500	2,000	20	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	505 per share
300,000	5,000	1,500	...	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	2,375 per share.
160,000	4,000	2,000	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,250 per sh.re.
150,000	50	30	....	Vizgas Patent Ship & Foundry Co.	133 per share
	151	3,00	2%	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	100 per share

EXCHANGE,

On	Terms.	Rates
London Banks	4 months sight	1s. 10 15/16d.
Do. Credits	4 Do. do.	1s. 11 1/8d.
Do. Documents	4 Do. do.	1s. 11 3/8d to 1s. 11½d.
Calcutta	At sight	109½.
Do.	30 days sight	99½.
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½.
Madras	30 Do. do.	1 dis.
China	60 days sight	219.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JAN. 8.

Louis, Captain 3rd E. Regiment, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Robinson, Major 29th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JAN. 8.

Louis, Captain 3rd E. Regiment, on duty, to Rajkote.
Seaman, Captain Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Sectabuldie.
Wilson, Lieutenant Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Sroach.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—8TH JAN.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London	£3 0 p. t.	£2 0s. Noml.
" Liverpool	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5	£2 2s. 0d.
By Overland Route	26 10s. 0d.	....
To China	Rs. 14 per bale	....
" Mauritius	No business.	....

ARRIVAL.

JAN. 8 Tirrell ..... Morgan ..... Moulmein, Dec. 18.

DEPARTURES.

JAN. 8 Alaric ..... Thickstone ..... Diamond Island.

The steamer "Mula," Child, bound to Aden and Suez, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

(The dates indicate when the vessels commenced loading.)

FOR LONDON

1888 Caroline Coventry—Jones.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

911 Aerolite, Alleyne—Ewart, Latham & Co. Dec. 30
1567 Arcama, Solia—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Jan. 2
914 Andromeda, Phillips—Lawrence & Co.
1190 Belle Isle, Webster—Finlay, Scott & Co. Dec. 4
1244 Camperdown, Thomas—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Dec. 19
679 Colonist, Gibson—Dabash. Jan. 4
905 City of Paris, Jack—W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 17
583 Coromandel Dow. Jan. 2
1147 Frederic Tudor, Bradford—Dossabhoy Merwanjee.
1043 Halden, Eckstein—Volkart Brothers.
1117 Helen Scott, Gribble—Coupland & Co. Dec. 16
1267 Hermit, Clerk—W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 20
1149 Idaho, Murphy. Nov. 11
1143 Oaklands, Merryman. Nov. 26
256 Odessa, Survoldson—Pestonjee Hormusjee & Co. Jan. 2
1049 Pontiac, Finlay—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1186 Pride of the Fort, Jordan—D. Merwanjee Sons & Co. Nov. 19
228 Quorn, Rice—Volkart Brothers.
1199 Royal Family—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Nov. 15
940 Sattara, Thomas—Killick, Nixon & Co. Dec. 6
1110 Schleswig Bride, Henson—Finlay, Clark & Co. Nov. 29
1073 Stadtle, Hogg—Lawrence & Co.
1328 Sumatra, Dyer—Lawrence & Co. Dec. 9

FOR ABYSSINIA.

1420 Agamemnon, Mardler—W. Nicol & Co.
1222 Albertaine, Stapledon—John Clover & Co.
1209 Alsagar, Peterson—Wallace & Co.
1382 Altcar, Hamilton—W. Nicol & Co.
1231 American (s), Baker.
1235 Annie Frost, Galgey—Framjee, Sands & Co.
789 Armenian (s), Miller—D. Sassoon & Co.
1309 Asia, Fuller—Bray and Mackinnon.
609 Atiet Rhaymon, Alas—Shaik M. Abdool Latiff.
931 Ann, Hugon—Meerja Suffee Miskey.
697 Anwoca, Western—Cursetjee & Eduljee.
939 Avaboy, Holland—H. M. Sidick.
1285 Californian (s), Watson.
1016 City of Dublin (s), Eynon.
1906 City of Manchester (s), Jones.
1303 Decision, Cumming—Wallace & Co.
1497 Dreadnought, Scott—John Clover & Co.
1010 Erie, Raisbeck—W. Nicol & Co.
618 Fatch Salem, Mossy
1134 Frigs, Welsh—Finlay, Clark, & Co.
1073 Gavin Steel, White—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1075 Geraint, Watt—W. Nicol & Co.
650 Good Success, Nacoda—H. Thaver & Co.
1326 Hahneman, Deal—Finlay Clark.
819 Harry Puddumsey, Poole—E. Bates & Co.
1508 Irwell, Feran—Remington & Co.
624 Jessie Gilbert—Wallace & Co.
719 Kangaroo (s), Manning.
1040 Knighton, Stewart—W. Nicol & Co.
374 Kharovia, Lobsky—Goolam Mahomed Esmel.
1267 Moderator, Phillips—W. Nicol & Co.
1237 Nelson, Bands—W. Nicol & Co.
880 Nimrod, Gaskill—H. M. Sidick.
350 Normans, Offer—C. Muncherjee D.
661 Pearl, Rogers.
1509 Rohomany, Jones—H. M. Sidick.
1508 Royal Edward, Shaw—Lawrence & Co.
1082 Royal Standard, Whimsey—Lawrence & Co.
1370 Sunda (s), Soames.
529 Stag, Ellis—W. Nicol & Co.
1122 Waterloo, Osborne—Stenhouse.
1277 West Indian (s), Miller.
891 Western Star, Duburne—H. M. Sidick.
1076 Windsor Castle, Pryce.
1280 Zenobia, Hutchinson—The London A. & A. Co.'s.

FOR HAVRE.

797 Jane Loech, Smith—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee, Dec. 30

FOR RIUE PORTS.

650 Mont Blanc, Chase—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

374 Cannata, Wales—W. Nicol & Co.
943 Fanny, Weir.

FOR MAULMEIN.

574 London, Jellenett—Wallace & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

531 Penang (s), McCullum.

FOR HONGKONG.

444 Stad Amsen, Borr—Volkart Brothers. Dec. 14

FOR MADRAS COAST.

862 Amanda, Fotil.
Rangoon (s), Lewis. Jan. 7

FOR JUDDA AND HOODEIDA.

737 Futtay Moombarck, Nacoda. Jan. 6
Bushire, Merchant. Dec. 27

FOR COCHIN.

544 Bosworth, Icholes—C. Muncherjee. Jan. 4

NOT FIXED.

943 Ann Millicent, Nash—E. Bates & Co.
411 Avenir Flocke.
1269 Babington, Warland—Volkart Brothers.
1139 Corona, Crowdace—W. Nicol & Co.
1258 Cowasjee Jehangeer, Greig—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1305 Dilawur, Baillie—W. Nicol & Co.
1040 Egeria, Burns—W. Nicol & Co.
Ellora (s), Ward.
488 Futtel Mumbark, Nacoda—H. J. Noor Mahomed.
909 Glenduror, Worsley—Remington & Co.
Good-nar (s), Bullock.
1023 H. L. Richardson, Rews.
367 Huntsmaty, Nacoda.
857 Hydaspes, Baker Wallace & Co.
378 Hydrabad, Nacoda—M. M. Sally.
Indomitable, Dibbs.
755 James Child, Street—Sozress Brothers.
559 Jahan (s), Chatfield—Ritchie, Steuart & Co
1013 Kandelah, Storey—Campbell Mitchell & Co.
909 Khimjee Odowjee, Clark—E. Bates & Co.
731 Loofa d, Stephenson.
1325 Merry Stonehouse, Woodman—E. Bates & Co.
1240 Mistress of the Seas, Mackenzie—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee
440 Nadershaw, Nacoda.
817 Navada, Jewett—Steuarna, Hobart & Co.
1237 Premchund Roychund, Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1003 Proserpine, Brogger—Remington & Co.
1036 Roodee, Davis—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1260 Rona Bhoobeur, Logie—Lawrence & Co.
1187 Scimitar, Potts—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
364 Teaser, Nacoda.
Tirrell, Morgan.
Vistal, Nacoda.

P. & O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

1873 Baroda (s) Hazelwood—Loading for Aden & Suez. Dec. 30
Delhi (s), Rector.
997 Emeu, Carling.
1683 Malacca (s), Towlin—Loading for China. Dec. 30

BOMBAY AND BENGAL S. N. Co.'S STEAMERS.

1796 Koina (s), Sampson—Loading for Aden and Suez.
546 Muia (s) Child—Loading for Aden and Suez. Dec. 30

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.

Comorin (s), Taunton.
1010 India (s), Templeton.
Rangoon, Lewis.

BOMBAY COAST & RIVER S. N Co.'S STEAMERS.

661 Earl Canning, Stretton.

ROYAL NAVY.

Highflyer, Capt. Paisley.
Spiteful, Capt. Lefroy.

BOMBAY MARINE.

946 Auckland
472 Dagmar (s).
315 Goolnar (s), Bullock.
40 Snake (s) Syrang in charge.
705 Victoria.
697 Amherwirsch.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 1½.

NOW READY

AT THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,

THE BOMBAY

ALMANAC & DIRECTORY

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 8; BY POST RUPEES 8½

FOR SALE.—A 12 bore, Central fire double RIFLE by Holland of New Bond Street, quite new, in Mahogany case with Waterproof cover has only been fired a few times for practice. Price with bullet and shell moulds, 500 Cartridge cases and 200 Fraser shells delivered in Bombay Rs. 690.—Apply to "A. R." care of Messrs. J. A. BROWN and Co.

LOST or STOLEN the Right half of the "following Currency Note intimation of loss "given to the Currency Office, Bombay.

"No. C/19 63630 dated 17th June 1863 for Rupees (50)

"Fifty."

Mercara, 31st December, 1867.

NOTICE.—A Sale of 113 PONIES will be held on THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, in the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks.

Conditions of Sale—Cash, and the lots to be removed at once.

A. PHILIPS, Captain,
For the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 6th January, 1868.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—WANTED —A Clerk competent to Superintend the Compilation of the Export and Import Trade Returns; a good salary will be paid to a really competent person. Apply by letter with copies of testimonials to.

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, January 8th, 1868.

HOUSE ASSESSMENT FOR 1868.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner has THIS DAY attached his certificate to the Assessment Books of the Fort and Colaba Wards.

No appeal against the rates will be heard after the expiration of ten days from this date.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Muni. Comr.'s Offices, 8th Jan. 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "SCIMITAR," POTTS, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the consignees.

Captain POTTS will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Potts.

Bombay, 7th January, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "PREMCHUND ROYCHUND," SCOTT, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the consignees.

Captain SCOTT will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Scott.

Bombay, 7th January, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "COWASJEE JEHANGEER," GREIG, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the consignees.

Captain GREIG will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain Greig.

Bombay, 7th January, 1868.

BOMBAY & COAST COFFEE PLANTATION COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

બોમબે એનડ કોસ્ટ કાફી પ્લેનટેશન કંપની, (લીમીટેડ.)

A DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees eight (Rs. 8) per share will be paid at this office on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst., and on every following WEDNESDAY between the hours of 11 and 3 to such shareholders as have presented their shares to me in order up to the present date.

A. THOMSON, Liquidator.

24, Rampart Row, 3rd January, 1868.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—The NINTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of this Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon's Buildings, No. 7, Apollo Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 3rd February 1868 at 4 P. M.

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of accounts to the 31st December 1867.
2. To pass a Resolution authorizing the Directors to make such a distribution of the Funds in hands as may be agreed on.
3. To elect Auditors.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Sassoon's Buildings, No. 7, Apollo Street, Bombay, 8th January, 1868.

NOTICE.—ESTATE OF THE LATE ANNA FRANCISCA DE VIDA, RELICT OF JOSE MARIA CONCEICAO DE VIDA.—Notice is hereby given that Messrs. MANOEL FRANCISCO DE ESPERANCA and DIOGO MANOEL DE SILVA, Executors of the Last Will and Testament of the late Anna Francisca de Vida have contracted to sell to the undersigned all that piece and parcel of Land with dwelling-houses thereon situated in Mullarow Waddee, Bombay, and assessed under Nos. 46 and 46 A. Any person or persons having any claims to this Estate by way of inheritance, mortgage or otherwise are hereby requires to make the same known to the undersigned within 15 days from this date, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim.

J. J. ANNUNCIATION,
Head Clerk M. A. Office.

Bombay, 4th January, 1868.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT AT BYCULLA.—We would invite the attention of both Amateur and Professional Photographers to this department of our business, which has been greatly extended, where may be seen a large assortment of First Class Photographic Apparatus (*made especially for this Climate*) and Sundries, with every requisite for practising the Art.

The Lenses are procured from the well-known firms of Dallmeyer, Grubb, Ross, and Voigtlander, whose names are a sufficient guarantee for the excellence of these instruments.

New Apparatus and improvements are added to the Stock as they appear.

APPARATUS.

Cameras expanding and rigid of all descriptions.
Lenses by Ross, Dallmeyer, Voigtlander, and Grubb.
Camera Stands, folding and rigid.
Printing Frames.
Glass & Porcelain Baths and Dippers.
Water-tight Glass Baths.
Vignette Glasses.
Cutting or Shaping Plates.
Patent Glass Plates.
Plate Boxes in Pine and Mahogany.
Horn Forceps and Paper Clips.
Head Rests.
Passe Partouts and Card Mounts.
Glass and Porcelain Dishes.
Glass and Wedgwood Funnels.
Stoppered and Graduated Collodion Bottles.
Developing Glasses. Levelling Stands.
Filtering Paper.
Camels' Hair Brushes.
Plate Holders. Glass Measures.
Scales and Weights. Blotting Paper.
Argentometers. Draining Frames.
Copper and Tin Stills.
Rolling Presses.
Photographic Tents and Stereoscopes.
Spirit Lamps.
Glass Stirring Rods.
Focussing Glasses.
Back Grounds in Oil.

Solid, and other accessories for the Studio, &c. &c. &c.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

LOSS OF HAIR, arising from weakness of the vessels of the scalp, may be cured by the use of MR. ERASMUS WILSON'S HAIR WASH. To Ladies after confinement, or in the spring and fall of the year, it is invaluable, being a remedy, at once real and exceedingly pleasant in use. Prepared from the original prescription by TREACHER & Co, (Limited.)

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The Materials of the Buildings at Nowrojee Hill, bearing Assessment Nos. 8 and 9, will be put up to Public Auction, on the spot, on MONDAY, the 27th January, 1868, at 3 P. M.

Conditions of sale can be learnt on application to

G. NORMAN, Acting Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, 8th January, 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGRIA, of Bombay, a trader, whose estate had been vested in Trustees under a deed of assignment before the passing of the said Act XXVIII. of 1865.

JOHN GRAY,
DAVID McCULLOCH, AND
RICHARD ARDILL DALLAS, } Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that on THURSDAY the 16th day of January instant an application will be made to the sitting Judge in Chambers at the hour of 11 o'clock A.M. that Alexander Thomson and John George Duncan Morrison be appointed Trustees in this matter in the room of John Gray and David McCulloch, and that any act required or authorized to be done by the Trustees may be done by the said Richard Ardill Dallas, Alexander Thomson and John George Duncan Morrison.—Dated this 8th day of January 1868.

DALLAS & Co. Petitioners Attorneys.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866 and of the Bombay Reclamation Company Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition praying that the voluntary winding up of the abovenamed Company, be continued subject to the supervision of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, that any of the proceedings under the voluntary winding up may be adopted as the Court may think fit, that the Creditors, Contributories and Liquidators of the said Company and all other persons interested shall be at liberty to apply to a Judge of the said Court at Chambers as there may be occasion, and that it may be ordered that a Call of Rupees four hundred (or such other sum as to the said Court should seem fit) per share be made upon all the Contributories of the said Company, and that each such Contributory do on or before a day to be fixed in that behalf by the said Court pay into the Bank of Bombay to the account of the liquidators of the said Company, the amount which will be due from him or her in respect of such Call, was on the twenty-third day of December 1867, presented to the Honorable SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD by COWASJEE JEHANGEER READYMONEY, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, a Creditor of the said Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Honorable SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD on the third day of February 1868, and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up, of the said Company under the above Act or otherwise as in the said Petition prayed should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose and a Copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP,
of Bombay,
Solicitors for the Petitioner,

CONVOCATION
OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ACADEMIC COSTUME.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

ROBE MAKERS BY APPOINTMENT.

We are now prepared to supply the Academic Costume for Fellows of Bombay University also of any University which Fellows of the University of Bombay are entitled to wear.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.
Medow Street and Hummum Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1868.

LAST year a Bill was introduced into the Governor General's Council to consolidate and amend the law relating to railways in India. We have no doubt the Bill has received careful consideration at the hands of the various Companies whose interests it affects, but if it has not, the several railway authorities in this country and at home should look closely into it; for, if we mistake not, some of its clauses are beyond the power of even the Government of India to pass. In many respects the Bill is admittedly useful, but in other respects it is impossible that certain of its clauses can ever become law. It either errs through ignorance or oversight, for we do not suppose that the Government of India would commit a wanton violation of the rights of any of its subjects, or of large bodies of shareholders who are not its subjects. But it so happens that the Government of India is itself an *imperium in imperio*, and is not free to legislate on all matters relating to this country at its own sweet will. It itself is under the jurisdiction of the Home Government, and is bound by any contract into which that Government enters. It can no more legislate away a Home arrangement than it can legislate away the Act which transferred India to the Crown. But this is what the Bill does. Its cardinal error is to set at nought the terms of some of the Deeds of Contract with the East India Company under which certain of the Railway Companies have come into being. It is needless to say that the Government of India have neither the right nor the power to infringe any original Deed of Contract. Such deed forms, in fact, the charter of the Company, and it would be supported by the Law Courts at home against any attempted breach of it by even the Home Government. If the one party is to break the original Deed of Contract, why may not the other? If the one party is to be at liberty to say—"these clauses don't suit us, and we shall impose other ones upon you without either your advice or your sanction, which, by many lacs of rupees, will injure you and benefit us," there would be an end of course to public law and order. But it is needless to say that the Government of India is not a party to the Deeds of Contract at all, and has not the privilege of altering them even with the consent of any of the Railway Companies. Apart from this, the English Government will not be a party to any rough-shod impropriety like that which is about to be committed (we believe inadvertently) by the Government of India. All legislation, therefore, which contradicts the contract will be sure to be annulled by the Secretary of State, and failing the Secretary of State, by the Courts of law if any Company feels so greatly aggrieved as to carry the matter before the judicial tribunals in England. The Government here will look extremely foolish, should it persevere with the Bill in its present shape, and ultimately find that some of its provisions are illegal and require to be snuffed out by the superior authority at home. We have not the Deeds of Contract relating to the railways on the other side of India before us and cannot say to what extent their contract rights are infringed by the Bill. The G. I. P. Company for example, however, has serious grounds for complaint.

The object of the Bill is to regulate in one general act the occupation of land for railway purposes, the construction and inspection of railway works, the construction of railway telegraphic wires, the running of passenger and goods trains, the carriage of the mails, the protection of the Company from wilful obstruction and its property from injury by the public, and the protection of the public in respect of any omissions or acts of the Company. All previous Acts and clauses of Acts of the Indian Legislature relating to railways are repealed and the Bill becomes what its name implies a consolidation of the Indian Railway Law. Whether it is also an amendment of it is open to dispute, for besides containing the technical objection we have pointed out it partakes largely of that intermeddling peculiarity of the Indian Government which makes it have a finger in every pie, not always to its own credit. At home the Legislature leaves private enterprise to manage its own affairs and only steps in to protect the rights and interests of the public. It supposes that a Company having a large amount of capital at stake and many interests involved in their undertaking will look sharply enough after their own affairs. Here, on the other hand, the tendency is to carry legislation into minutiae which belong to the administration of mere details. If the framer of the Bill had consulted the Report of the Royal Commission on Railways presented to Parliament only last year, he would have avoided a number of mistakes which place him in conflict with the results of their investigations and with the attitude which the English parliament is assuming towards railway enterprise in these later times.

One point of departure from the Contract, entailing heavy losses, of which the G. I. P. Company has to complain is a provision in the Bill taking the Company bound to run a *special* train for the conveyance of mails, free, at such times and rates of speed as the Governor General shall direct, and to carry free as many officers of the Post Office as please to travel by the train, and we presume, whether they are on duty or not. Now, the contract only binds the Company to carry the mails, and any officers of the Post Office travelling on duty, free of charge; that is the Company is taken bound to run trains for the conveyance of goods and passengers at times and speeds to be approved of by the East India Company, and it was in contemplation of course that the Government mails and post bags should be conveyed by such ordinary passenger trains. The effect of the clause in the Bill is to authorise the Post Office to have a special train run to suit itself, irrespective of the interests of the travelling public. It is not to be expected that the Government of India will act unreasonably, or in a spirit calculated to give annoyance to the Company or the public, but the clause is an infringement of the rights of the Company and will cause it heavy loss. We understand that one special train a week, will involve a loss of nearly four lacs of revenue yearly, and if sorting carriages are to be supplied as required by the Bill this, with the free conveyance of the Post Office staff, will lead to a farther sacrifice of a lac and a half per annum. The cause of the loss is obvious. With its present 600 or 700 miles of single line the Company during the cotton season cannot carry off the traffic offered, and that where ordinary passenger trains only are run. During the cotton season a couple of dozen trains are running daily on the single line, and as every train would be more or less delayed by a special train being on the line, and as extra siding provision would probably have to be made for delaying them accordingly, the pecuniary sacrifice by the Company and the inconvenience and delay caused to the trading public will be something very considerable.

Another point in which the Government has legislated in its own favor is the following. By the contract, troops, horse and foot, and all persons to whom the Mutiny Acts shall be applicable, and all artisans of the East India Company when on that Company's service, shall have the privilege of precedence in using the line of railway and shall travel at the rates specified in the contract. To these privileged classes the Bill adds the officers and privates of police together with any prisoners in their custody, and it gives to every officer the right to have conveyed gratis two maunds of luggage and every soldier, policeman and prisoner half a maund also gratis. We cannot very well comprehend why a Railway Company even although it enjoys a Government guarantee, should be required to convey policemen at reduced rates or why the Government of India should take upon itself to add, to those burdens stipulated in the charter of the Company's rights and privileges, other burdens which cannot be defended either on grounds of expediency or justice. To bind the Company to carry any class of persons engaged in the public service at reduced rates is tantamount to getting the Company to carry them more or less at its own instead of at the State's expense. It might be argued, of course, that there is an analogy in England for including policemen and prisoners and all military when on or off duty among the privileged classes to be conveyed by railway. This is true, but the answer again is that in England they are conveyed at the rate of a penny per mile, whereas the Bill of the Indian Government proposes that they shall be conveyed in this country at the rate of a farthing per mile.

The naivetè of two of the clauses is amusing. One imposes a penalty on the Company if it breaks any of the clauses of the Deed of Contract! the Deed which the framer of the Bill has dashed through as if it had been a paper hoop. Another proposes to fine the Company if it breaks one of the provisions of the Bill which provision is opposed to the spirit and terms of the Deed of Contract. We have no doubt if the fine was ever enforced, the Government of India would require to refund it. If the fundamental terms of the contract are to be interfered with, it can only be done by a mutual arrangement between the Company and the Secretary of State. The Deed of Contract is the joint agreement of the parties, approved of after much deliberation, and it is as impossible for the Governor General's Council, which in no way represents the interests of the Company, to touch it in one jot or tittle of its contents, as it is injudicious to attempt it.

To some of the other clauses of the Bill we may return at a future time.

IN our impression of yesterday it was stated that the cholera had broken out "in the 46th Regiment at Poona." This was a clerical error. The 46th Regiment is now encamped at Nagpore. The 45th Regiment is the Corps which has been attacked with cholera, and the one quartered at Poona, and under orders for Abyssinia. Should the 45th not be fit to embark for the seat of war, it it is now expected that the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, under Colonel Pratt, will take their place in the 4th Brigade and not the 108th Regiment.

THE *Friend of India*:—Sir Richard Temple is not expected in Calcutta till the 12th instant. Until his arrival Sir William Muir will attend to the current work of the Foreign Office besides his duties in Council. With reference to ridiculous rumours abroad during the past week, we may repeat that Sir William Muir will succeed the Hon'ble E. Drummond as Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western provinces, in the second week of March. Mr. Le Poer Wynne has resumed the duties of Foreign Under-Secretary.

THE same:—There are two little troubles in Bengal which threaten to grow into serious disturbances. The Nagas three weeks ago committed a murderous raid on one of our police stations in Assam, and as usual with impunity. When are we to hear that a firm policy has been adopted with reference to that frontier? Some eighteen months have passed since the Government of India sanctioned a scheme by which Lieutenant Gregory, stationed at Samoogooting, was to do wonders among the Angamee Nagas, but the public have heard nothing of it since. The other trouble is in Tirhoot. Again, for the third time in two years, there have been misunderstandings between the indigo planters and the ryots, this time on the Bettiah and Durbungah estates. The local officials may behave with the most perfect impartiality and tact, but they will only postpone the evil day if the system is bad. The fact that, in one case, the intelligent Calcutta agent of a proprietor directed higher prices to be paid, and that the owners repudiated his action, shows that a serious part of the responsibility rests with the planter. It will be cheaper to pay more for indigo and keep the rent account separate than to provoke a calamity like that of Nuddea.

THE same:—Maharajah of Cashmere has just published evidence of the oppressive nature of his administration far more convincing than anything in the correspondence called forth by Sir John Lawrence's enquiry. In a long notification, signed by Kirpa Ram and published by the Maharajah's paper, the *Mofussilite*, a piteous appeal is made to the shawl-weavers and others, who have been forced to desert "the happy valley" by frightful exactions, to return. The Cashmere shawl manufacture is in danger. On the one hand the best workmen decamp to British territory whenever they can elude the cordon of sepoys; on the other the fine *pushm* wool may now come down into Kooloo and Umritsur, through Ladakh, paying only a 5 per cent. transit duty. And what are the concessions offered to these ungrateful deserters if they will only return? First, they will be asked to pay not, as before, Rs. 47-8 a year, but smaller sums increasing every year to Rs. 20, which will be the perpetual annual tribute. Second—but we must quote the very words:—"The tribute on the Shawlbafs who died of cholera, &c., has been remitted altogether up to this year, and in future, to any person who may die, it shall be invariably remitted." Wonderful liberality—the dead will not be required to pay taxes! Making every allowance for the value of the Cashmere rupee, the Maharajah, we thus learn, has hitherto exacted some Rs. 40 a year, while, in the rest of India, the average taxation per head is Rs. 4 a year. We fear these prodigal children will not return, on any terms, to the rule of their paternal chief. Kirpa Ram must try again. Perhaps if he induces his master to abolish his monopolies, to do justly and love mercy, he may succeed. The Government of India must appoint a permanent Resident to Jammoo to teach him the art.

THE *Indian Daily News*:—In conformity with a despatch from the Secretary of State, dated November last, desiring the Governor General in Council to transfer the management of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund to the Government of India, orders, we hear, have been issued to the Comptroller-General to take charge of the liabilities, accounts, books, &c., of the Fund, from the 1st January, 1868.

THE same:—We have been informed, that under orders from the Government of India, the Collector of Customs of Calcutta has submitted a revised Tariff list, showing a reasonable increase to the Imperial revenue by the inclusion therein of some of those goods hitherto unreasonably exempt from Customs duty, and that the thanks of the Governor General in Council have been communicated to Mr. Crawford for the labour and care with which he prepared the list and carried out the orders of Government.

THE *Englishman*:—We hear from Burmah that the Karens and Shans have risen against the Government at Mandalay, and that the state of the Shan frontier is daily becoming worse. A body of 5,000 men of the combined tribes is said to have crossed the Turpe and to be engaged in ravaging the frontier of Burmah Proper.

THE same:—It is reported from Aden that King Theodore, having heard of the advance of the expeditionary force, gave orders to have the captives removed from Debra Tabor to a place called Oapoy. While the party, under a strong escort, were on their way they were surprised by the insurgents and compelled to return to Debra Tabor with the loss of their baggage.

The Emperor Theodore has made unsuccessful attempt to raise a coalition against the invaders.

THE *Delhi Gazette*:—From our Peshawur correspondent's letter it will be seen that the bazar rumours which so often in this country anticipate with startling accuracy the more detailed information that follows, speak of skirmishes between the two hostile armies in the north of Affghanistan. The result is said to be not favourable to Abdool Rahman Khan. We fully endorse our correspondent's desire to see the conflict over and the country settled. But we much doubt whether such will be the result of the approaching contest, which ever way it terminates.

THE *London Review*:—It is officially stated that the active army of France on the 1st

We hear, that on the recommendation of this Government of Bombay, the Governor-General in Council has sanctioned the continuance, for a further period, up to March 1868, of Mr. Chambers as Superintendent of the Colaba Observatory.—*Indian Daily News, Jan.* 3.

Her Majesty's Indian steam troop ship "Jumna," which left Suez for Bombay on the 23rd ult., is expected to arrive to-day. The troops brought by the "Jumna" will proceed by the "Zenobia" and the "Agamemnon" to Vingorla. We may add that the steam troop ship "Euphrates" left Suez on the 1st instant.

At a meeting of the Bench of Justices yesterday, a number of resolutions were adopted, almost without discussion, with a view to carrying out the recommendations of the Finance Committee; a vote of thanks was awarded to the Committee; and the petition of the Dadur indigo dyers, which was the subject of considerable discussion, was ordered to be recorded.

A correspondent writes us as follows:—

"I don't know whether you are aware that the tiger at the Victoria Gardens was disposed of last night (Tuesday) by prussic acid before an admiring crowd of doctors, or whether the news is worth insertion in your local columns. Why the poor beast was disposed of, report sayeth not. Probably Dr. Birdwood dislikes beasts equally with "fetes champetres," or, as I believe the chief reason was, His Royal Highness had grown too big for his cage and the late Municipal grant would not admit of a new one."

Yesterday a case was called on in the Small Cause Court before J. O'Leary, Esq., in which William Adams, E.W. Flower, and Tulluckchund Roopchund, trustees of the estate of Kessowjee Chuttoor, were the plaintiffs; and Sajunbhoy Hormusjee was defendant. The action was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 446-5, being the balance of account due by defendant on 19th October 1865. Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy for the defence said that notice was given to the plaintiffs that nothing was due from his client to them. The plaintiffs not being present in Court, His Honor struck off the cause.

The troubles of the special officer, Imperial License Tax, seem not to be over yet. It is well known that the cartmen of Bombay drive a profitable business, and as the License Tax Act includes within its operation all who earn Rs. 200 and upwards, the cartmen were very properly called upon to take out Imperial Licenses. This they refused to do, and most of the cartmen struck work at noon on Tuesday. They were reasoned with, but to no purpose. In vain were they told that by striking work they would lose more than what they would have to pay to Government. They held a monstre meeting at Tarwaddy, Byculla, and resolved to lose a week's profits rather than submit to the impost. The Licensing authorities, however, remained firm, and the cartmen having recovered their senses, and found themselves losers, about two hundred of their number applied for and obtained licenses yesterday, and the others are following their example.

Indo-European Telegraph.—Latest dates of telegrams received during the last 24 hours ending at 8 P.M. yesterday, were as follows:—

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 6th January.

From United Kingdom, via Russia 1st January.

From Alexandria, 7th January.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 7th to 8 P.M. of the 8th January were as follows:—

To *Bombay*	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee.....	5 40	0 2
,, *Calcutta* via Agra...1 *in 9 hrs. 48 min.*		
,, Calcutta via Madras.	15 15	12 39
,, Madras	10 18	9 17

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.

Yesterday a general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held in the offices of the Company, Sassoon's Building—Mr. Sudanund Balcrustna in the chair.

The minutes of last general meeting having been read, and the printed statement of the auditors held as read,

Mr. Rounan objected that the last meeting, which was held about three months ago, had been adjourned only for a fortnight, and that that adjourned meeting had never been held. In his opinion that was sufficient to stop the proceedings of this meeting.

Mr. Rimington, the solicitor for the Company ruled that the meeting was quite legal, having been properly advertised.

On the motion of Vyedass Tapidass it was agreed by a large majority that the balance sheet and report by the auditors by adopted.

Mr. Vullunjee Muggins then proposed that the Elphinstone Financial Association of India be voluntarily wound up under Act 10 of 1866.

Jeysing Lowjee seconded the motion.

Mr. De Quadros proposed that the words "under the supervision of the Court" be added to the motion.

Mr. Roonan seconded the amendment.

On the question being put to the meeting, 14 voted for the original motion, and only two (the mover and seconder) for the amendment.

Mr. De Quadros drew the attention of the chairman to clause 56 of the Articles of Association, from which it appeared that no shareholder was entitled to vote excepting those who had paid "all calls due" from them.

Mr. Rimington said only two persons could be objected to on that ground, and their votes had not been counted.

Mr. De Quadros said he and Mr. Roonan appeared for shareholders representing 780 shares, and there were now only 1,111 shares in the Company. He therefore demanded a poll.

Mr. Rimington said that whenever a resolution was agreed to by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the shareholders present the resolution was legally carried.

Mr. De Quadros pointed out that in clause 49 the three-fourths referred to the "number and value" of the shares represented, either personally or by proxy, at the meeting.

Mr. Rimington said that unless five share holders demanded a poll, the declaration of the chairman that a special resolution had been carried was conclusive.

Mr. De Quadros—I do not demand a poll. I only pointed out that a special resolution requires to be voted for by three fourths of the meeting according to the value of the shares held.

The Chairman then declared that the motion had been duly carried.

Mr. Roonan and Mr. De Quadros on behalf, of themselves and the shareholders whom they represented, entered a protest that the motion had not been properly carried according to clause 49 of the articles of association.

The election of a liquidator, which was on the programme of business, was postponed till next meeting, and a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY AND KATTYAWAR FINANCIAL.

An application which had been made by the liquidators of the Bombay and Kattyawar Financial Association for the sanction of the Court to a call of Rs. 20 on the shareholders of the Company, came before Sir Joseph Arnould for disposal in chambers at the High Court yesterday. Mr. Peile appeared for the liquidators, and Mr. McCulloch for the contributories. Mr. Peile stated that this was a liquidation under the supervision of the Court, that 7,500 was the number of shares which had been taken up. Mr. McCulloch applied on behalf of his clients that the amount of the call should be fixed at Rs. 10 instead of Rs. 20. He stated that there were only two creditors—viz., the London and Delhi Bank for Rs. 82,431, and the Bombay and Burmah Trading Company for Rs. 9,000. On 4th December Mr. Prescott, solicitor, on behalf of the former creditor, made the liquidators an offer to accept within a certain time the sum of Rs. 50,000 in composition of the claim, and this offer was accepted. Before the expiration of the stipulated time Mr. Peile informed Mr. Prescott that the liquidators were busy collecting the money, and would have it all in a few days, and asked for a little further time—which was allowed. On the 27th Dec., however, without any notice having been given, the London and Delhi Bank withdrew its offer, and so the matter stood, though the liquidators had now the money in hand ready to pay it. It appeared that formerly Messrs. Leathes had acted as solicitors for his (Mr. McCulloch's) clients, and that a managing clerk of theirs, Shamrao Narayen by name, who was intimately acquainted with the affairs of the Company, and the negotiations which had been carried on, had broken that confidence which ought to be implicitly preserved in a solicitor's office, and informed his father, Narayen Crustna Laud, of what was passing, and of the circumstance that the Company was recovering more money than had been anticipated, the consequence being that an offer was made by that person to, and accepted by, the London and Delhi Bank, to buy up their claim against the Company for the sum of Rs. 55,000. The learned counsel also read an affidavit, sworn by Mr. Trimbuk Ramchunder, one of the liquidators, and stating that he had casually given some information about the Company's affairs to his relations Narayen Crustna Laud, who had turned it to an improper use in making the enhanced offer to the London and Delhi Bank. As to the contributories, they deserved to be treated with some consideration, as they were now bearing losses occasioned simply by the mismanagement and misconduct of the directors; and they ventured to think that His Lordship would not let the speculative transaction improperly entered into by those who had made the offer to the London and Delhi Bank weigh with him in fixing the amount of the call. Mr. Peile, in answer to his Lordship, said it had been expected that a call of Rs. 10 would be sufficient if the arrangement at first contemplated with the Bank had been carried out. Mr. Prescott, who was present, explained that the second period of time allowed to the liquidators by the Bank had expired before the notice of withdrawal was given (this being admitted by Mr. Peile), and further, as to himself, that the offer had been made to the Bank, and the notice sent by the Bank to the liquidators at a time when (he) Mr. Prescott was absent from Bombay. Mr. Macpherson, who appeared on behalf of Narayen Crustna Laud and Khalukdiena and Kalufbhoy (the latter being the person in whose name the offer to purchase the claim of the Bank had been put forward), denied that his clients had had any information of an improper character. In answer to the Judge, Mr. Peile said it was estimated that a call of Rs. 15 would produce about Rs. 75,000, and he added that the liquidators had Rs. 30,000 in hand. The liquidators, he said, did not oppose the application made by Mr. McCulloch. The learned Judge came to the conclusion to fix the amount of the call at Rs. 15; and in compliance with a further application he sanctioned the distribution of a dividend of 4 annas in the rupee to the creditors. Mr. Manisty stated that one Nana Bhikajee, a clerk in his office, had been served—he supposed it must have been by mistake—with a notice in the name of Nanabhoy Bhikajee. Nana Bhikajee was present, and stated that he was not a contributory. This matter was referred to Mr. Peile.

THE REVEREND DR. WILSON.

This distinguished Missionary and Orientalist has paid us a passing visit, and we trust that circumstances will render his stay which promises to end today, one of greater length. It is not often that we are favoured with the visits of such men as Dr. Wilson, and Surat is ill doing its duty in not begging and beseeching at the worthy missionary's hands, a longer stay, counsels such as he alone could give, and knowledge, such as is not often given to paid audiences. Dr. Wilson has now been thirty-five years in India and may justly be termed the Apostle of Missionary efforts in Western India. There need be no sectarian jealousy at work. Dr. Wilson has long since cleared the boundary of all sectarian obstruction. With him it has not been High Church, or Low Church, Free Church, or Scotch Church, but Christ's Church, and while of course to his preaching and teaching has been imparted that peculiar odour of Dissent, which would have all other men sinners "they themselves the elect," there has never been with him in public or private life, one word that would arrogate either temporal or spiritual excellence. Humility has truly met knowledge in his case, and we trust for our city's sake that advantage will be taken of the former to permit us to partake of the stores of the latter. It is long since we heard the Reverend Doctor lecture, but if our memory serve us rightly, matter of fact scope of imagination, a blending of fact and fiction, a mixture of science and religion, a true real Spanish "ollapodrida" has made an uninteresting dry-hard subject the very acme of all that interests in listening. Of the Doctor's literary acquirements it is not for us to speak, when he may yet be among us, but it is impossible when he is here not to bear testimony to the great service he has rendered us in the help afforded by him in the translation of the Holy Scriptures into many different tongues. Dr. Wilson bears with him a great sorrow. Can Surat not even by distraction relieve a pang, when that relief is its benefit! Since writing the above the worthy Doctor has lectured to a large audience. We have not space to notice the subject.—*Gusarat Times, January 4th.*

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—8th January.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

An old offender.—Salvadore Francis, a Portuguese, who had been several times in Jail before, was brought up, and charged with stealing six pieces of wearing apparel and other articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 40, the property of Mrs. Corner.

It appeared from the evidence of John Manoel, an old servant of the prosecutrix, that he caught the prisoner with a bundle in his hand. He had hold of the prisoner till he threw him down. He then threw down the bundle; witness raised an alarm, and the prisoner was apprehended, and then made over to the police.

His Worship told the prisoner that he being an old offender, if he was brought before him again, he would commit him to the High Court. For the present offence *His Worship* sentenced him to receive thirty stripes.

POONA.

Brigadier General Raines, C. B., is expected to arrive here during the day. Brigadier General Domville will proceed to Belgaum after making over charge of the Brigade command to Colonel Pratt, C. B.—*Poona Observer, Jan.* 7.

Brigadier General Domville will inspect Her Majesty's 23rd Regiment, (Welch Fusiliers) in drill order this morning at six o'clock.—*Id.*

We understand that Colonel J. Forbes, C. B., of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, has been appointed to the Brigade Command at Ahmednuggur.—*Id.*

Her Majesty's 46th Regiment is expected to arrive here on the 14th and 15th instant, to relieve Her Majesty's 45th Regiment.—*Id.*

A Detachment of Her Majesty's 108th Regiment, consisting of one Lieutenant, one Assistant Surgeon, four Serjeants, six Corporals, and ninety Privates, left this on Saturday, under the Command of Captain Macdonald to join their Head Quarters at Bombay.—*Id.*

The Wing of Her Majesty's 3rd Dragoon Guards arrived at Kirkee on Saturday last, from Ahmednuggur, was inspected by Brigadier General Domville on Sunday last, and left Kirkee yesterday morning for Bombay, from thence they will embark for Abyssinia.—*Id.*

The 12th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, under the Command of Colonel C. T. Bivar arrived from Bellary on Saturday. It consisted of two Field Officers, eight Captains, five Subalterns, one Surgeon, six native Officers, twenty four Havildars, six Trumpeters, nineteen Naiques, one hundred and ninety seven privates, ten farriers, six Store and Tent Lascars, one Hospital Assistant, five Bheesties, and two hundred and sixty four syces. They have occupied the lines lately vacated by Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment.—*Id.*

The Head Quarters Wing of Her Majesty's 1st Battalion 23rd Regiment Welch Fusiliers, which arrived from Nagpoor by special train on the 2nd instant, under the command of Colonel Pratt, C. B., consisted of one Field Officer, two Captains, five Subalterns, one Surgeon, twenty one Serjeants, eleven Drummers and Fifers, and two hundred and sixty-eight rank and file. The Left Wing which arrived here on the 3rd idem, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Elgee, consisted of two Field Officers, one Captain, five Subalterns, one Surgeon, ten Serjeants, six Drummers and Fifers, and one hundred and fifty seven rank and file—*Id.*

SIND.

We learn that Mr. G. M. Macpherson, C. S., was engaged in delivering judgments yesterday in the O. I. S. N. Company's cases. He will not again sit in the District Court having determined to take the place in the Small Cause Court to which he stands nominated. It is reported that either Major Widdicombe or Captain Grant will be appointed Judge and Session Judge of the District Court.—*Our Paper, Jan.* 3.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

A Correspondent writing from Deolee on the 30th ultimo says:—"The ex-Nawab of Tonk left this on the 28th for Benares via Agra escorted by Major Clay and a small party of Cavalry."

"The young Nawab has bolted! It is presumed with an intention of joining his father in exile. He will think better of it anon. Fighting is not anticipated, but precautions are taken. Four hundred men under Colonel Macdonald of his force, and two hundred sabres of the 2nd Cavalry under Colonel Jackson, move to-morrow on Tonk, which place they will reach on the 2nd."

"The Deolee Irregular force was inspected on the 23th by Colonel Keatinge, V. C., who was much pleased with its appearance."

P. S.—"Heavy firing in the Tonk direction."—*Delhi Gazette.*

Some little time ago we noticed the suspicion attached to the circumstances of the death of Mrs. Nicholls, who was said to have been poisoned at Jeypore, or on her way thither. The report of the *postmortem* examination at Jeypore was to the effect that the deceased had been poisoned, but the chemical analysis of the contents of the stomach of the deceased at Allahabad showed that no poison was present. The suspected parties have therefore been released. But as our information leads us to the belief that the deceased met her death by foul means, we hope her relatives will not allow the matter to drop. In order to carry out an enquiry successfully they should depute an agent to Jeypore.—*Id.*

The mortuary returns for these provinces for the month of November last, show that 32,157 deaths were registered during that time. Of these deaths 1,273 were from small-pox, 4,129 from cholera, 18,723 from fever, and 8,032 from other diseases. These returns show an apparently large increase in the number of deaths recorded, as compared with the mortality in November 1866, when 24,384 deaths were registered. But the increase is believed to be more nominal than real, as it is quite evident that the mortality for 1866 was much understated. In regard to the principal diseases specified, cholera alone shows any remarkable increase, the number of deaths from this cause being given at 4,129 for November 1867, against 1,516 for November 1866. Comparing the two months, the disease has been more fatal in Mozuffernugger, Ghazeepore, Bustee and Goruckpore than in other districts. In Goruckpore it appears to have been on the increase as compared with the preceding month, the figures being:—

	1867.	1866.
October ...	442	77
November ...	612	26

In Bustee there is a slight falling off in the mortality from this cause compared with the preceding month. The disease also appears to be spreading in Mozuffernugger, and especially in Ghazeepore, the figures for the two districts being:—

	Mozuffernugger.		Ghazeepore.	
	1867.	1866.	1867.	1866.
October	83	38	7	65
November	665	166	324	141

.—*Id.*

BHOOTAN.

The interminable dispute in Bhootan has entered on a new phase. The Chiefs at Poonakha, evidently at their wits' end to know what to do with their troublesome neighbour, have offered him a membership amongst the Amlahs of Bhootan, on condition that he will refrain from disturbing the peace of the country. This offer he will probably accept, as he has always manifested a design to obtain a footing at Poonakha; where he is under the impression he will be able to effectually check the intrigues which he fancies the British Government have set on foot against him. He appears to labour under the impression that the Government of India contemplate assisting the Poonakha durbar with some Sikh troops. He makes this pretended fear the excuse for a series of plots, and for a chronic disturbance of the peace. It is a pity the Government paused at Buxa two years ago.—*Englishman, Jan.* 3.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The Police of the Central Provinces have recently made a discovery of some importance. At Lullutpore they found a clue which opened up to them the mysteries of the roguories which have for generations been perpetrated by a tribe who call themselves Sindoora Brahmins. The headquarters of this people are in Bundelcund, where they pay a blackmail to the chiefs for protection and countenance, and from whence they every year set out in large bands, numbering occasionally 700 or 800 persons, who disperse themselves all over India. It is a singular fact, however, that they will not cross the Sutlej. They compass every description of robbery, and appear to work from various chosen centres, where some of the fraternity have opened shops for the sale of various goods. They have also fixed retreats called "thans" for the receipt and concealment of stolen property. The Police are, we believe, energetically following up the information furnished them at Lullutpore, and may be expected in Calcutta, where, it is to be hoped, they will stir up the Local Police.—*Englishman, Jan.* 3.

MINORITIES IN NATIVE STATES.

(*Friend of India, January* 2.)

There is, fortunately, one point on which there is an agreement between the advocates and the opponents of the restoration of a large portion of India to the rule of native chiefs, who are guaranteed by our Army at no cost to themselves against the effects of mal-administration. It is, that all feudatory chiefs should be interfered with by the Political Agents to an extent that would make them tolerable rulers, but with a tact that would save both their pride and their independence. The supporters of what has been well called the "Ghureebpurwar" school are clever enough to see, that to leave a chief to himself and his parasites is to create a necessity for annexation. Some paid English agents of chiefs even go so far as to libel the country to which they belong and the statesmen who have built up the Indian empire, by asserting that chiefs have been deliberately tempted to neglect their states or, at least, have been studiously let alone, that the pear may become not only ripe but rotton and so drop into the British lap. Hence, with that inconsistency which seldom troubles paid advocates, we find this school on the one hand exalting the virtues and advantages of native rule, pointing to Travancore and Khettree, the only favourable instances in the long list of our hundred and fifty feudatories—and on the other declaring that British officers must in all cases come to the rescue of native oppressors and sensualists. A most prominent feature in the programme of those who held a brief for Mysore, was that not an English officer should be removed from the province, that the administrative system should be in no way changed, that the Government should be conducted merely in the name of the Maharajah and that, above all, the whole surplus revenues should be at his disposal. *That* last was the great point. There is no feudatory who does not regard ruling in the English sense as an annoyance and a trouble to which he will not subject himself. His object is money, raised in rare cases with a semblance of fairness which more than repays the slight self restraint, as by Sindia; or in most instances by cruel oppression like that of Joudhpore and Cashmere, or grievous exactions like those of Holkar and the Gueckwar. The larger an aggrieved feudatory's surpuls the better price he can pay to the Dickinsons, Bells, Campbells, Taylors, and Porshottum Moodelliars whom he employs.

But all the advocates of giving up a larger proportion of the area and population of India to native rule, at present, are not like these. Men at once necessarily ignorant of the facts and sentimental or imaginative like the present Secretary of State and his predecessor, honestly desire to see our Feudatories trained for the great responsibility which is theirs, of governing a fourth of India and a fifth of Her Majesty's Indian subjects. This can be done only by a policy very different from that of non-intervention. At present, except indirectly by one or two able officers who will not look on while all the laws of God and men are outraged, the Government of India has no opportunity of benefitting the people of native states except during the generally brief minorities of their chiefs. Nothing is more striking than to read in the recent Reports of Colonel Meade and the late Colonel Eden, the record of state after state, lately under our management, but now going to ruin under the chiefs, who found the large surplus we had created, or still under our rule and therefore prosperous and contented. Of the eighty-nine states in Central India and Rajpootana we are again and again told that this one and that one was in a good condition some years ago, that it had roads and schools and jails and police and, above all, a land assessment for a fixed period, but that the chief, having come to be eighteen years of age, has got into bad hands and has ruined all we had done. We lately described what our rule during a minority had accomplished for Bhurtpore. That has been twelve years under us. But take a more recent and striking illustration, Bhawulpore.

The scene of anarchy for years, where neither life nor property was safe, that state was in July 1866 rescued from ruin by our assumption of its management during the young chief's minority. Twelve years ago Sir John Lawrence implored Lord Dalhousie to undertake its government, so scandalous was the conduct of its chief, but he declined. Mr. Ford, the Commissioner of Mooltan, who was first invested with the control, found his arrival in the country hailed by all except the intriguers who had fattened on misrule. Systematic embezzlement of the public money was checked, the troops were paid their arrears, further enlistment was stopped, the Kardars or executive officers who had oppressed the people at a distance from the capital were brought to account and told to make frequent reports by post, bribery was ended, and a patriarchal judicial system was established. In four months Mr. Ford reorganised, or rather created, the administration which has since been most satisfactorily worked solely by natives, under Captain Minchin as Political Superintendent. The revenue rose seven per cent. in the first four months. The harvest realised a lakh of rupees more than in previous years. In one subdivision above 100,000 acres of waste land have been leased to new cultivators. An old canal has been opened out and a new cutting of eighty miles has been commenced. When Captain Minchin visited the south-western districts a year ago, he was received by the people with such demonstrations of gratitude that his march resembled a triumphal procession. By the time that the chief attains his majority the fourteen lakhs of annual revenue will have risen above twenty. We shall not then be told that there are only 147 human beings to the square mile, that the imports and exports of a state watered by the Indus are only £90,000 and £120,000 respectively, and that only 1111 out of 1731 culturable square miles are cultivated, as at present. Bhawulpore will in time become like Bhurtpore, where on every side the marks of prosperity and happiness are to be seen. Beautiful cultivation, new wells, roads, "bunds" and canals bear witness to it. Schools are spring up in most of the leading villages and are largely resorted to. Dispensaries have been established at the headquarters of the "pergunnahs." The revenue is increasing, and the expenditure on public works is on the most liberal scale. All this has been accomplished by the exertions of the Political Agents during the past twelve years.

Yet, in spite of such progress it is believed to be the intention of Government to abolish the Agency, when the present Chief attains his majority in March 1869. Can a more disastrous policy be imagined? To leave a young boy only eighteen years of age to fight, single-handed against a crowd of parasites, each one of whom has a direct interest in making him a puppet and a debauchee, is surely not the way to perpetuate the good government which now obtains. The young Chief is well inclined. He is shy and wants manner, but he understands the benefits which have accrued from the administration of his state by Government, and is anxious to maintain all the improvements which have been effected. He is at present quite free from the usual vices which disgrace most of the Rajpoot princes. Frugal in his habits, he touches neither spirits nor tobacco, and is *sans reproche* as to his moral character. How long this character will apply when he is thrown entirely on himself, without even the moral support of a British Resident, it is not difficult to predict. But it seems unlikely that, however good his intentions, he can cope unaided with the pressure which will lead him to neglect his duties, and throw himself into the hands of intriguing advisers. Any man of common-sense, even the most ardent admirer of "native rule for native states," must admit that the ruler should be a man capable of command and that the development of mind sufficient to keep a man to a fixed course independent to external pressure, is hardly to be expected from a comparatively uneducated native at the age of eighteen years. We venture to predict that, if the Agency is withdrawn at the time indicated, a very few years will see the satisfaction which now exists on all hands changed to misery, the cash balance exhausted, the revenue diminished, the expenditure increased, and public works suspended. The Agency should be kept up as a permanency, or at all events for three or four years, until the Maharajah is better able to be true to himself and his instructors.

The question ought certainly to be dealt with now by the Government of India—how best, under treaty or with the consent of the chiefs themselves, our Feudatories may be led to govern wisely, and therefore with the best pecuniary results to themselves, when they come of age. All are agreed, from the Secretary of State to the paid agent of the chiefs, that this should be done. The Foreign Office should see to it.

THE MARRIED SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(*Indian Public Opinion, Dec.* 31)

The great motive principle, if indeed it deserves so dignified an appellation, of the present day is expediency; it follows therefore that those who wish to advocate the cause of suffering humanity, or endeavour to arouse the sympathies of statesmen, or Governments, must invariably adopt the argument of the pocket. Allusions to moral duties, and the solemn responsibilities of rulers were a waste of words. To obtain a hearing and command attention you must prove, not merely that you are right in the abstract, but that the practice of the principles you contend for will pay.

We should be sorry to apply these remarks to the present Government of India, for, whether as a mere matter of policy or from higher considerations, Sir John Lawrence, during his tenure of office as Viceroy, has done more than has fallen to the lot of preceding Governors General to raise and better the condition of British soldiers in India. It is unquestionably true that, putting principles aside altogether, the British soldier is such a costly luxury to this country, that it is uneconomical to treat him badly or house him indifferently, and perhaps it is very fortunate for him that this is the case. He costs a great deal now, and it is extremely unlikely that he will get any cheaper, the dearer he gets the more interest will our Government take in him if they wish to maintain a financial equilibrium.

The result of sanitary commissions and prolonged statistical inquiries has been a vast improvement in soldiers' barracks. They now rejoice in airy and comfortable rooms, have free access to swimming baths, gymnasia and reading rooms so that the old dreary existence of the close steaming quarters, unvaried by any healthy recreation, so oppressive to the spirits, so serviceable to vice and disease may be said to have passed away.

Our present object is to show that though much has been done for the married soldier, much that we deem most essential remains to be accomplished. Within the last few years the monthly Government allowance to the wives of soldiers has been raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8, and more recently he has been given carriage at the Government expense for the conveyance of his wife and family whenever his regiment is ordered to leave cantonments. This last is a most appreciable boon when we consider the very long marches regiments usually have to make, that a soldier's pay together with his wife's allowance is only some Rs. 19 a month, out of which he has to pay for her food, clothes, &c., his own summer uniform, and most of his kit; that even if two families club together and take a country cart it will cost them Rs. 40 a month or Rs. 2 in excess of their united salaries. It is true some assistance used to be given from the canteen fund, when that institution was in a flourishing condition, but nothing short of payment of the soldier's expenses in full could save him from being plunged heavily into debt. We also observe that Government has now sanctioned in times of great scarcity and dearness, half rations to soldiers' wives, and quarter rations to their children, for the very moderate payment of half of their respective monthly allowances. This is a very valuable concession as prices have continued steadily to rise of late years, and it is of course most important to health that married as well as unmarried soldiers should have a sufficiency of good wholesome food. We would very strongly advocate the issue of half and quarter rations, on the terms above noted, to soldiers families throughout the year; at present either the man's single ration has to suffice for a whole family or the soldier's wife purchases very inferior food in the bazar.

Having briefly examined the advantages married soldiers now possess, compared with their lot some years ago, we would call attention to some of the hardships they suffer and which we deem it both right and economical to redress and remove.

When the status of the married soldier was first ventilated in England, not many years ago, loud were the complaints of outraged public opinion on the very insufficient accommodation provided in barracks. This agitation no doubt affected India. We believe there are few, if any, cantonments in this presidency where there are not regular barracks set apart for the married men of the European regiments in which each family has a couple of rooms. It is not of these we complain, but of the inadequate provision in what are called temporary quarters and standing camps. In the former we have known only one room to be allotted to a family, and the division walls between the rooms in a long barrack to be run up only some 7 or 8 feet from the ground; such a separation is hardly worth the name, and exposes a quiet family with their well brought up children, to the contaminating influence of the filthy language and unseemly quarrels of, perhaps, their next-door neighbours. It is a positive cruelty to a well-conducted man to oblige him to expose his wife to such a moral atmosphere, and the evil results of this state of things are solely attributable to the neglect of Government. This is, however, far from the darkest picture we could draw of the real miseries respectable people suffer in temporary quarters. Very lately, in a place which shall be nameless, we are aware that the married soldiers there stationed would have gladly remained had they been permitted, though cholera was raging—than be moved, as they were, to temporary quarters where the accommodation provided for them did not admit of comfortable and decent segregation.

These evils, calling for immediate attention and removal, culminate in standing camps. Owing we suppose to the expense of carriage a separate tent is not given to each family, we write from memory, but we believe, we are correct in stating that the "regulation" number is eight families to a tent. On a regular march the want of tents is perhaps only felt when the regiment halts for more than a day, as each family ties a bed on a country cart and erects a kind of wigwam of it in which its members live. The extreme discomforts of so confined a residence can easily be conceived. In a standing camp even this accommodation is wanting, as of course carriage is not needed nor entertained, and the only alternative open to a married man is to live with the single of his company leaving his wife with a number of other women to do the best she can in their society. To be feasible this alternative must be unanimously adopted by the married men. Our experience leads us to believe it is not adopted. Of what use, would we ask, is it to build expensive quarters for soldiers and give them facilities for marriage, if at periods of their service they are liable to such demoralizing influences?

We forbear to dwell on such a subject; we trust we have said enough to show that action is needed and that it is a paramount moral duty to set about it at once. Lest, however, the argument of expense should be used to retard so desirable a reform we suggest an economical remedy. In every regiment let Government furnish one pal for each married family. It will cost nothing to carry as the married soldiers may fairly be expected to convey these small tents in the carts supplied them at the public charge. For shelter from the sun during the day one double-poled soldier's tent might be allowed for every four families, to be carried in the same way as the single men's tents. These tents would be available when troops were ordered out suddenly on the occurrence of epidemics, and would help materially to mitigate the sufferings of a very deserving portion of the British army.

A CATAMARAN RACE.

The Catamaran is a most uncouth species of navigable vessel. It, construction is apparently fragile, being composed of a few pieces of timber, a particular kind of wood which is imported from Ceylon, bound together by a not very stout cord. The crews too who risk the waves on such slender concerns are remarkable men. There are usually two men to each catamaran. They are frequently venturesome in the highest degree, often being known to put out to sea when others would hesitate to cross a high surf. The men invariably appear almost entirely nude with a little conical cap of mat stuck on their heads. The paddles used by them are a rude piece of workmanship, being short and narrow planks slightly rounded at both extremities. Such being a catamaran and such being the sort of men forming its crew, it would hardly have been credited perhaps if it had been a month ago hinted that the Madras public would be indebted to them for no little amusement. However such cannot be the case hereafter, for an event has transpired to shew that even catamarans and catamaran men can contribute towards relieving the want of exciting amusement in Madras. On the evening of Saturday last an interesting and in several respects the most exciting race that has yet been recorded for the year 1867 on the "silvery Cooum" took place in the presence of an enthusiastic crowd of spectators. The race was a catamaran race, the start being from the Wallaja Bridge, Mr. Dalrymple, the Master Attendant, and Mr. Franklin, the Superintendent of Marine, took an active part in the arrangements of the evening. Twenty-six catamarans, all with one exception bearing colors, appeared as competitors on the watery course. The catamarans, as well as their crews, being so exactly like one another, it was difficult to distinguish each individually, and their colors, though somewhat different from each other, were not of much assistance in this particular.

The following were the different pennons. White, red, blue, yellow, green, white and red, white and blue, white and yellow, white and green red and white, red and blue, red and yellow, red and green, blue and white, blue and red, blue and yellow, blue and green, yellow and red, yellow and blue, yellow and green, green and white, green and red, green and blue, and green and yellow. The impatient character of the native boatmen being perhaps known, the crews were ordered to form in line just a few minutes before the starting time. The signal pistol being fired at 5½ o'clock, the line became irregular at once and the catamarans soon fell into groups, all however plying their paddles with their full might. The white flag began the lead and was closely followed up by the red, and at a very little distance behind was the blue. The race for the first prize was altogether between these three only. The white managed to keep first for a considerable while, but was eventually overtaken by the red, and which having once gained the lead, maintained the position to the very last. The red reached the winning point first, beating the white by several lengths and the third to follow was the blue. The struggle for the fourth prize was a hard one. Green and yellow both advanced well together and would doubtless have been equal had it not happened that just on nearing the winning flag, yellow succeeded in getting a few inches ahead of green. The race was finished in about seventeen minutes, the first catamaran reaching the bend of the river in eight minutes. On this occasion also there was a race of the spectators on land. The prizes were distributed in the following manner by the Master Attendant:—

1	Red pennon.....	15	Rupees.
2	White ,, ...	10	,,
3	Blue ,, ...	8	,,
4	Yellow ,, ...	6	,,
5	Green ,, ...	4	,,

The other crews received each a rupee. The 21st of December 1867 was a happy day with the catamaran men, and it will be looked back to by them as a red letter day, and with whatever feelings the catamaran crews might regard the occasion, the Madras public have to thank the originator of the very novel idea of a catamaran race and to congratulate him on its successful termination. An acknowledgment of thanks is due to the Master Attendant and the Superintendent of Marine for their exertions on the evening of Saturday last to make everything pass off with *eclat*.—*Madras Athenæum.*

POSSIBILITY OF TURNING THE WATERS OF THE NILE AWAY FROM EGYPT.

The following interesting paper is extracted from a letter of Dr. Beke's in a recent number of the *Athenæum*:—

On the 14th of August, 1848, a letter written by me in Mauritius appeared in the *Athenæum*, the object of which was to show that the River Mareb of Northern Abyssinia, of which the lower course is known as the Khor-el-Gash of Taka, is the "branch of the River Astaboras," or Atbara, described by the Greek geographer Artemidorus (Strabo, B. xvi. c. iv. § 7) as bifurcating, and giving off one arm to the main stream of the Astaboras, and so to the Nile, and the other to the Red Sea, in the vicinity of Ptolemais Theron.

In my work, 'The Sources of the Nile,' published in the year 1860, I discussed the subject fully, and gave a "Map showing how the Atbara (the 'Nile' of the Ethiopians) may be turned into the Red Sea."

At the meeting of the British Association at Nottingham, I read to Section E., on the 23rd of August, 1866, a paper 'On the Possibility of Turning the Waters of the Nile into the Red Sea,' of which a brief notice was given in the "Athenæum" of Sept. 1st following, and an abstract was printed in the Report of the Association for the same year. In that paper I adduced additional proofs of the fact of the bifurcation of the Mareb, in accordance with the statement of Artemidorus.

I would now ask you to allow me to place on record in your columns the following testimony of two credible eye-witnesses to the fact that, in accordance with the opinion entertained by me, the Mareb or Gash joins the Atbara, or Astaboras on the one hand, and runs towards, if not into, the Red Sea on the other.

As regards the junction of the Gash with the Atbara, Mr. Werner Munzinger, now Acting British Consul at Mossowah, on page 446 of his work 'Ostafrikanische Studien' (Schaffhausen, 1864), after describing the system of irrigation in Taka, says, "The Gash, being thus used for the purposes of cultivation from above Kassala (Hellet Sherif) down to Umbereb, opposite B'aluk [on the Atbara, in about 16° 40 N. lat.], it follows that in ordinary years the winter stream runs thus far, the wonder being that it should do so, seeing that so much water is abstracted from it. And yet, in spite of all this, in years when there is a large rainfall in Abyssinia, *the stream is able to make its way down to the Atbara*, though this has not happened during the last twenty years, and will become less frequent. I had already heard this from eye-witnesses, and had it in my power to satisfy myself of the fact on my return journey from Berber to Kassala. On the 16th of August, 1862, I crossed a small watercourse (*khor*) in the plain of Suane, near Umm Handel, a little to the north of where the confluence is marked by M. de Courval. The Haddendoa call this place *Gash-da* the mouth of the Gash, thus testifying *viva voce* to the origin of the name. In futher evidence, there, are a few tamarisks (*tarfa*) growing there, which trees, though common on the banks of the Gash near Kassala, are nowhere to be found in this neighbourhood; so that the seeds must have been brought down hither by the stream. The fact that the sandy watercourse is very small does not affect the question, because its bed is but seldom refreshed by the stream, and in consequence of the abstraction of the water above, very little can find its way down so low. Thus the Gash can scarcely be regarded as a tributary of the Atbara, inasmuch as it contributes water to it only exceptionally, and even then in very small quantities."

In the map constructed by Dr. Peterman, which accompanies Mr. Munzinger's work, the "end of the Gash as a winter brook in ordinary years" is marked in about 16° 45' N. lat.; beyond this is traced a watercourse, which is thus described:—"In years when water is abundant, a small quantity of the water of the Gash reaches the Atbara by this sandy watercourse"; and in about 17° 8' N. lat is shown the junction of the Gash with the Atbara, against which are written the words, "Gaskda, *i.e.* Mouth of the Gash. Munzinger, August 1862."

As regards the passage of another portion of the waters of the Gash in the opposite direction namely, towards the Red Sea, not having the original authority at hand, I must content myself with citing the following passages from my paper read last year at Nottingham, which has not yet been anywhere published beyond the abstract already mentioned.

After noticing what is said on the subject in the "Athenæum" of August 14, 1848, I continued in these words

AUSTRIA.

(From the Correspondent of the Standard.)

VIENNA, Nov. 25.

Later information about the reception to be given to the corpse of the Emperor Maximilian, seems to confirm what I wrote in my last about the intention of giving the Austrian prince an imperial funeral. Orders have been issued for the recal of the squadron at present cruising in the Levant, in order to act as convoy as soon as the admiral's ship bearing the body approaches the Austrian shores. All the strand batteries are to salute as the squadron passes. The body is to be landed at Trieste, and conveyed immediately to Vienna.

That fleet, in the progress of which the Mexican Emperor in his happier position of Austrian archduke took such interest, is gradually growing in importance. Two new vessels are on the stocks, the Heligoland and Lissa. The former is a propeller corvette of very beautiful build, and admirably adapted for Transatlantic voyages. Lissa is a steamer of 1000-horse power, with an iron wall six inches thick to protect the machinery. The vessel is 284½ feet long, and 56½ feet broad; and is to be armed with eleven or Krupp's steel guns. This is the eighth iron-clad vessel of the Austrian navy.

Amongst the men to be called to the Upper House, in order to ensure a majority for the bills which are to be passed, are, I hear, many large manufacturers, "cotton lords," as we should say in England. Liebieg, the possessor of the great factory at Brunn, in Moravia, who was the other day made a baron, is, it is now asserted, not among the number of the new creations. Twenty-one individuals are to be raised to the Upper House, and among them is without doubt Dr. Zeltsky, the very Liberal burgomaster of Vienna; also the celebrated physician, Rokitansky.

In his speech the other day, Baron Beust made an observation relative to the Upper House, which was taken rather amiss by its members. He said that the higher chamber was only there "to give way." He had hardly spoken the words when he felt that they were ill-chosen and made an observation in order to diminish the effect they had produced. As a debater Baron Beust has displayed such consummate tact and skill, *a lapsus* like the above takes one by surprise. What he meant was, and in that he is perfectly correct, that when the popular voice has declared firmly and decidedly for a certain measure, the Upper House would be acting unwisely if it were to oppose, and that it should then yield to the general demand. The sense of importance of the members was, however, somewhat hurt by the directness of the assertion, and it is always desirable for one's own sake not to wound another's vanity.

When the laws before the house have at last received the Imperial signature, there will be a far greater amount of public confidence than there is at present; though, as I asserted lately, confidence is decidedly returning. Everything shows this; the quotations on Change more than anything else. People say we have been deceived so often, and promises made us have so systematically been broken, that now we believe nothing that we do not see or have in our own hands. There is always the possibility, they say, that the reactionary party may influence the Emperor, and at the eleventh hour prevent or defer the accomplishment of what all are looking for so anxiously. There is now—I might also add, strangely enough, as everybody is mistrusted—no longer any distrust of Baron Beust. At last the belief prevails that he, at all events, is in earnest, and will go unflinchingly in the course he has hitherto pursued. This has been told me by men in both houses; men who hear the opinions of the different "clubs," and who thus know the state of feeling on this important point. To have got thus far is an immense gain, and must lead to much good.

To show you the amount of mistrust existing here—and really if past Government sins be remembered it is hardly to be wondered at—there are many who argue thus:—"See only how inactive, how quiet the reactionary party now remains. The thing is, they know they have no reason to fear, and that everything which is being done at present is a mere sham—a make-believe, and nothing more." However, it cannot be long before these doubts will be overcome; for when once the laws passed by the two houses have been sanctioned by the Emperor, and have become the law of the land, to talk any longer of "shamming" would be an absolute absurdity. For my own part, I am certain that all these surmises are unfounded. The Emperor has the fullest confidence in his Chancellor, and what is fortunate is that to his Majesty Baron Beust is a *persona grata*. The Emperor likes him; his manner pleases his Majesty as well as the way in which he brings before his Imperial master the different state questions.

If people would but remember how much has been achieved under the Beust Ministry; what sweeping changes have been made, changes which have annihilated olden abuses and the cherished traditionary system; and how the very amount of progress makes retrogression next to impossible they would at once get rid on a large amount of prejudice, and many a doubt would subside, and many an unfounded suspicion. But so much has been done that people seem to have lost all power of measurement, just as a dweller in the plain losses, amid the mighty mountain forms, the power of correctly judging distance. Were this not the case, men would marvel at what they had gained, and would hardly believe that scarcely a couple of years separates them now from a state of things which belonged to a century ago.

The various clauses in the Concordat have changed so many things for the worse that it is no wonder, now that people may speak out, that they do so right boldly. The Concordat creates another power in the land collateral with that of the state, and independent of and not amenable to it. It creates a dualism simple enough in the machinery for working it out, but, as regards its effects, most pernicious. On the one side there is the canonical law, which is the standard; on the other the law of the land, which is wholly at variance with it. Merely to take one example in the canonical law, there are 14 degrees of consanguinity by which intermarriage is forbidden. In the common law of the land there are but four. What one allows the other forbids. What one pronounces good the other denounces as a damnable sin, and consequently refuses to tolerate. This canonical law, moreover, is the product of the Middle Ages, and was probably not ill-adapted to that time. But the laws by which men demand to be governed to-day are the emanation of a very different period—of minds whose boast it is that they are emancipated from mediæval mode of thought. The two cannot, therefore, exist in harmony together, for in their very natures they are opposed to each other. And men feel this now, and say decidedly, "An end must be put to this anomaly."

The school laws will no doubt pass, but there will be much difficulty in the Provincial Diets when the question comes to be discussed there. The bishops have in these assemblies great authority and power. They direct the opinions and the votes of the rural clergy, and these again make it their duty to influence each judgment of their co-members. For the local adaptation of the general law will be left to these Diets: hence it is foreseen that there many a hard-fought battle will ensue.

Two laws of primal importance have received the Imperial signature; one permitting public meetings being held, the other sanctioning the formation of unions and societies.

The state of the cattle plague in Austria is as follows. In one part of the Moravia it died out during the beginning or November, whilst in some other districts it showed itself anew. There are ten places named where this is the case. In Silesia there are two places where the murrain has ceased; but in a considerable number it has broken out afresh. In Galicia 14 places are named where it has ceased, and 15 where it rages. In 50 places the disease prevails. The loss in this province has been great. 4404 head of cattle having died. In Hungary there are also several districts where the plague still prevails.

VIENNA, Nov. 29, EVENING.

In to-day's sitting of the Upper House, the revised draft of the constitution came on for discussion. No member rose on the order of the day for the general debate, and the house proceeded at once to the discussion of the paragraphs of the new constitution. The preamble and the first ten paragraphs were adopted without debate. To paragraphs 11 and 12, Herr Von Schmerling moves and amendment, the object of conferring larger powers on the Reichsrath, as opposed to the provincial Diets. This motion was supported by Herren Von Wasliko, Jaklonowski, Wikenburg, Gablons, and the reporter of the committee, Count Anton Auersperg. The latter reminded the house of the compromise which had been arrived at between the representatives of the different provinces, and declared that what could not be attained by force would, he hoped, be secured by general freedom. Herr Von Schmerling's motion could bring about no settlement; only a disordered state of things would be preserved by the conservatism of the Centralists.

Baron Von Beust then delivered a speech, in which he expressed the earnest hopes of the Government that the house would agree to the draft as brought forward by the committee. Government, he said, continued to aim at unity on the same basis as the February constitution.

The house then adopted the proposals of the committee.

In reference to the right of the Reichsrath annually to vote the taxes, Cardinal Rauscher brought forward several objections, which were refuted by the reporter of the committee and Baron Von Beust, the latter urging that the same arrangement obtained in Hungary, the proposal of the committee on this point was also adopted.

In the Lower House of the Reichsrath the Minister of Finance brought in a statement of the portion of the estimates to be covered by the several countries represented in the Reichsrath. He announced that the introduction of the entire finance law would follow with as little delay as possible.

BLACK AND WHITE.

(From the Saturday Review).

It is rapidly becoming the fashion to spend a few months in trips to the United States, and there can be no doubt that it is a highly laudable fashion. That it is in every way desirable that England and America should increase their mutual acquaintance is a proposition which may be left to stand on its own merits, without arraying any of the usual commonplaces in its support. Moreover, a journey in America has certain minor advantages which are well worth notice by persons who have time and money to spare. An Englishman may count upon a most hospitable reception even from persons who have very strong prejudices against the policy and social theories current in England, and he will be unlucky if he returns without having made some pleasant acquaintances, if not some lasting friends. Few persons visiting the continent of Europe come into contact with any one except the various races which are parasitical upon travellers, and it is no small advantage that in America a few introductions will enable a man to penetrate into a more agreeable social stratum.

Mr. Latham's book is written to illustrate this proposition. His chief object, he tells us, in publishing is to induce other Englishmen to go and judge of their cousins for themselves. So far we can entirely agree with him, and only hope that his book may have the success which it deserves. But we must confess to a certain scepticism as to the probable efficiency of his advice and example. America, it must be admitted, has passed beyond that stage it which we can safely say that any information about it will be thankfully received. If a gentleman had just spent three months, say in Abyssinia or even in Central Africa, we should be very glad to hear the remarks which he had been able to make. But America is a tolerably well-known country; it has been mapped; its history has been written; it has been visited by divers competent travellers; and if any one wishes to know what New York looks like, what is the scenery on the Hudson or the size of the falls of Niagara, or even to discover a few facts about the less hackneid regions in the Southern States, we could point out to him various authentic sources of information, from which he might gain the results of rather more than three months' inquiry. We would by no means lay down the dogma that three months, even in America, must in all cases afford insufficient materials for a book; but we do assert that such a length of stay is, at first sight, a very slender excuse for publishing, and that the burden of establishing his innocence of the heavy crime of bookmaking rests in this case with the author. He must be presumed guilty till he shows us that he has some special qualification which does not belong to the ordinary three months' tourist. If he had been content with a magazine article no one could have complained, for he must clearly have something to tell us, which is more than can be said for the writers of most magazine articles; but that he should beat out that which he has to tell until it fills a handsome octavo volume certainly makes us anticipate that its pages will be rather empty. Mr. Latham has the modesty and good sense to tell us that he does not profess to understand American politics; and, in fact, three months is just about the time in which most men begin to discover the depths of their ignorance, and the danger of giving a summary judgment upon a subject which offers so many difficult problems to the most impartial and laborious observer. But this is so far a reason in favour of total silence. What is there left for him to say when politics are to be omitted? In a little more than three months he has covered considerably more than 10,000 miles; he has scampered from London to New York, down through Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington into the Southern States; through Charleston, Atlanta, and Mobile to New Orleans; across to Havannah; back to New York, then to Boston with a deviation to Niagara, then back again to Philadelphia and New York, from which he returned to London. In this breathless hurry, he can of course have taken only the most superficial glances at the various places described. How can he justify himself for whipping up such scanty materials into a regular book, which, so far as its appearance goes, might settle for life on the most respectable shelf in a library? If he pretended to some special merits of style, which would be more or less independent of the matter, we could pardon him; but he simply treats us to uncooked journal, or rather to the common hybrid between journal and letter, cutting out the personal bits in obedience to a very proper sentiment, but at the expense of his readers' amusement. If he had crossed the Atlantic at the nick of time to see any striking political or military events, he might be interesting; but there is no more exciting incident than that two gentlemen had "a personal difficulty" in an hotel at New Orleans, with the usual appeal to revolvers, which he would have seen if he had not at the time been somewhere else. The general spirit of books of travel composed after this fashion is pretty well exemplified in Mr. Latham's account of his visit to the President on New Year's Day. According to American custom, he shook hands with Mr. Johnson, who said, "Good morning sir; I am happy to see you"; and he went out, as he says, "with very few impressions beyond the facts that the President was in good health, that he was not a sort of man likely to let himself be bullied, and that, considering the amount of handshaking he had gone through this morning, his white kid gloves were still in very good order." This contrasts favourably with the style of some preternaturally acute correspondents who would have discovered in the President's mode of handshaking far more recondite inferences than the comparatively modest one that he was not the sort of man to be bullied; and Mr. Latham deserves credit for not treating us, on the strength of this interview, to any remarks on the limits of the Congressional and Presidential powers. Still, as he was so modest, why did not he go one step further, and refrain from making such matter into a book?

Remonstrance on this subject is doubtless idle; though it is as well to remonstrate, however feebly, against this distressing fashion of tumbling out journals of pleasure-trips, in a totally unprepared state, upon an unoffending public. We can only hope that the intercourse between the two countries may increase sufficiently to produce at length a reasonably good result—namely, that gentlemen will not think themselves justified in publishing books on much very small provocation. Meanwhile, if the thing is to be done, we are glad to admit that Mr. Latham has done it as inoffensively as possible. He makes no pretensions; and if his matter is stretched till it becomes rather thin, it is at least not eked out by any of the usual expedients of bombast of forced facetiousness. Some of his hurried glances struck upon facts which may have at any rate temporary interest. It would be highly important, for example, to have from any competent observer an opinion as to the immediate prospects of the negro race. Mr. Latham evidently took an intelligent and, what is more rare, an impartial interest in the question; and from time to time he picks up a certain number of facts bearing upon it. He gives us a short sketch of the arguments with which most men are by this time tolerably familiar, and ascribes his visits to two or three plantations, and his talks with some of the negroes. Thus a "nice intelligent negro" who drove him in a cab at Richmond gives his view of the hardships of his position, how black men cannot get justice or work or proper pay and how, when they are paid, they work quite as well as when they were slaves. Presently Mr. Latham reaches Charleston, and meets three niggers, to whom he delivers some excellent advice as to the uses of a benefit club by way of substitute for their former owners' care of the sick and aged. The niggers, he says, looked extremely sagacious at him, but he is quite convinced that they would be utterly incompetent to work the scheme; in fact, they are taking a simpler remedy by emigrating in numbers from South Carolina to the fertile soils further west, where living is easier. Thirty-seven thousand, it is said, have already left the State. In a few more pages we find a balance-sheet proving that at the present price of cotton it is impossible to use free labour at a profit, even though the freedman's wages amount to less than his cost as a slave. This, we may remark, is on the assumption, founded on the experience of the bad harvest last year, that a freedman will only raise three bales where a slave would raise five. Presently Mr. Latham gets to a plantation in Louisiana, the proprietor of which is endeavouring, with the help of a "most energetic Cornish man" as superintendent, to organize a system of free labour. Here we get another balance-sheet from which it would appear that on a sugar-plantation, it ought to be possible, with free labour, to realize a profit of twenty per cent. These are the principal notices that we have been able to detect relative to the progress of the negro race, and it must be admitted that it is not very easy to extract any definite conclusion from them. The two calculations which make some attempt at precision appear to lead to contrary results, and the three lazy niggers at Charleston may be set against the intelligent cabman at Richmond. Of course, in the present chaotic state of Southern society, it is natural to find very different results in different parts of the country; one man may have more influence over the negroes than another and be able to make more head against the financial difficulties of the time. No one can say without considerable experience which are the facts that really indicate the direction in which affairs are moving, and which are mere exceptions destined to disappear as affairs settle into a more permanent condition of equilibrium. A traveller who goes through the country at full gallop picks up one fact here and another there, and retails the conversations of half a dozen people chosen at random, and we have an uncomfortable feeling that we know no more when we have done than when we began. It is as if an American traveller should dash through England and talk about the Reform Bill to Mr. Beales, Lord Derby, and three or four casual railway passengers. He would scarcely be qualified give an opinion as to its probable effects on the state of English feeling. Mr. Latham fully admits this and refrains from putting forward any theories; but a few isolated facts which do not justify a theory are scarcely worth publishing in anything but an ephemeral correspondent's letter. To this point we return after our excursion through Mr. Latham's pages for it is really the one thing worth saying about his book: but we repeat that we have no quarrel with him save this one, that having so little to say, he should have adopted a less ambitious form. It is vexatious to have substance which might fill a couple of columns inflated till it fills three hundred full-sized pages; but it is absolutely innocuous, and at times gently amusing.

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Manager.—M. SALFOUR, Esq.

London Bankers.—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10⅜ per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 3/4 "
3	do.	1/10 11/16 "
2	do.	1/10⅝ "
1	do.	1/10 9/16 "
On demand		1/10 1/8 "

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondees forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited, or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRIS, Manager.

Bombay, 7th January 1868.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £387,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

			per Rupee.
6 months' sight	..	at 1s. 10⅜d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	..	at 1s. 10¾d.	"
3 do.	..	at 1s. 10⅞d.	"
2 do.	..	at 1s. 10 9/16d.	"
1 do.	..	at 1s. 10 7/8d.	"
On demand	..	at 1s. 10 3/8d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	..	at 1s. 10¼d.	"

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe..... at 1s. 10¼d. "

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

6	ditto	4 do.
12	ditto	6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited,

Bombay, 7th January, 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

			per Rupee.
On London, at 6 mts' sight above	.....	1s. 10¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	.....	1s. 10 3/4d.	"
" 3 do.	.....	1s. 10 11/16d.	"
" 2 do.	.....	1s. 10 5/8d.	"
" 1 do.	.....	1s. 10 9/16d.	"
On demand	.....	1s. 10 1/2d.	"
On Scotland do.	.....		
On Ireland do.	.....		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 10 7/16d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	.. .. ..	5 per cent.
6 do.	.. .. ..	4 "
3 do.	.. .. ..	3 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in India, no charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 6th January 1865.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the Office in London, Calcutta, Hongkong, &c.:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11d.			per Rupee.
4 do.	.. ..	at 1s. 10¾d.	"
3 do.	.. ..	at 1s. 10⅞d.	"
2 do.	.. ..	at 1s. 10 15/16d.	"
1 do.	.. ..	at 1s. 10 7/8d.	"
On demand	.. ..	at 1s. 10 3/8d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	.. ..	at 1s. 10¼d.	"

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe..... at 1s. 10¼d. "

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6 do.	5 "
Do.	12 do.	6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, also Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 24th December, 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

FOR SALE.

IRON ROOFS!!! Two pavillion Iron Roofs for sale, each 300 ft. by 45 ft. Apply to
1, Nesbit Lane, Fort. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE.—TEA, TEA, TEA. JUST arrived per "JOHN BRIGHT," from China. The best Tea ever imported in Bombay, each kind in small Boxes.

Extra fine Pekoe Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Soughwong.—Worth Trial.

Apply to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

THE "TOMAHAWK."

A SATURDAY JOURNAL OF SATIRE. *(Illustrated.)*

THE undersigned have been requested to act as Agents for the above paper for Western India, and will receive advance subscriptions to and supply it from the first issue of November next. Back numbers will also be ordered for those wishing to be supplied with them.

Rate of Subscription in Bombay..... Rs. 10½ a year.
——— to Outstations residents „ 14½ "

☞ Sample numbers can be seen at our rooms.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 12th Oct., 1867.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.

Bar Iron, Boiler Plate.
Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Best Cast Steel.
Best Blister Steel.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Sheet Lead, Lead Pipes.
Oils, and Paints.
Fresh Portland Cement.

Presently discharging from Ships "Sattara," "Clytie," "Nelson" and "Hellen Scott," Hardware of all descriptions.

Daily expected per "Ann Melhuish" a shipment of No. 22 Gauge Galvanized Corrugated Iron, and per "City of Paris" from Glasgow a quantity of Cast Iron Pipes 2, 2½, 3, 6, and 9 inches diameter.

Up country orders attended to with care and despatch.

Estimate given for all classes of Iron Work.

Bombay, 22 Marine Street, 25th November, 1867.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One sample 9-Horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, complete. Apply to
2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

FOR SALE.—A first class BROUGHAM and SOCIABLE by Edward Kesterton, both new and just received. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, At the GODOWNS of the undersigned, a small quantity of BEST SILK-DRESSED ADELAIDE Flour, just received ex "Levanter."
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Bombay, 19th November, 1867.

FOR SALE.—A No. 4 SODA WATER MACHINE, and one BOTTLING MACHINE, by J. Taylor & Sons, together with Corks, Wire, Sulphuric Acid, Bottles, &c., complete all new. Apply to
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—A Collection of useful Sentences, &c., in ENGLISH and ARABIC; the whole in Roman Characters. By Bomanji Dosabhai, Moonshie, Author of "Remarks on Governments," &c. Price Rs. 2.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hummum Street.

NOTICE.—Messrs. COLLETT & Co., Coach Builders, beg to inform their friends and Public in general, that they have recommenced their business in all its branches, and are now prepared to receive orders for new Carriages, repairs of all description will be executed in the shortest time, under the immediate superintendance of Mr. A. B. COLLETT.

Messrs. COLLETT & Co. trust that their long experience, and the well-known style and quality of their work, will ensure the continuance of the patronage they have hitherto enjoyed.

Girgaum Coach Works, 1st November 1867.
159, Breach Candy Road, Girgaum.

FOR SALE, at the undersigned—

A handsome and stylish double-seated Sociable Phaeton, light for one Horse, and Roomy for four, can be strongly recommended.

A light English-made, single-seated Cab Phaeton quite new, sent out to order.

A new English-made Miniature Brougham, lining slightly damaged by moths.

Several new Mail Phaetons, and whole door, and Palky Shigrams, nearly ready, and can be finished to suit the purchaser's taste, and means.

COLLETT & Co.
Girgaum Coach Works, 1st November, 1867.
159, Breach Candy Road, Girgaum.

THOMAS BEAR'S
CELEBRATED
VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRDS-EYE TOBACCO,
TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.
SWEET AS THE ROSE.

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a fac-simile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.	Havana Tobacco.
" Birdseye "	Persian "
" Cut Cavendish.	Latakiah "
" Returns Tobacco.	Oronoko "
York River "	Imperial "
Carolina Rose. "	Smoking Mixture.

WHOLESALE AGENTS IN INDIA,

BOMBAY—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
CALCUTTA—Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.
KURRACHEE—Messrs. McIver & Co.
MADRAS